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VOL. XXII NO. 78 BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Nariman Threatens Revolt Against Delhi Decision

SUGAR EXCISE BILL

Vigorous Propaganda To Replace New Tax By Import Duty

PROPOSALS AFIELD

But No Alteration Can Be Made Without Govt. Support As There's No Unity.

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Vigorous canvassing is afoot among the members of the Assembly who constitute the Select Committee on Sugar Excise Bill. The suggestion in the field is that relief to the industry be given preferably by raising the import duty on sugar, but that, if the Government is not agreeable to this, the alternative proposal of lowering the excise duty to about one Rupee be adopted.

While the majority of the Select Committee may take a favourable view of these suggestions, the question remains that no alteration can be carried through the House without Government support. The reason is that every party in the Assembly is divided on the point.

particularly because the Bengal members of those parties are not prepared to alter the budget scheme in any way that would affect the chances of Bengal getting the promised relief.

Sugar interests on the other hand point out that Sir George Schuster has underestimated the proceeds from the duty and that even by lowering the duty by five annas he should get the same if not more than he has provided for. It appears, therefore, that the proceedings of the Select Committee will rouse the keenest interest and a lively controversy if some solution is not found on lines acceptable to Government.—A. P.

(Assembly proceedings on page 12.)

STOP PRESS

LORD CARSON

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 2.

No change occurred to-day in the condition of Lord Carson. He is still very ill though there was slight improvement last night.

10 MILES CHAMPIONSHIP

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 2.

At Birmingham in the Amateur Athletic Association's Ten Miles Championship, Holden was first with 52 minutes 21 seconds; Dougall second with 54 minutes 10 seconds; Mudd third 55 minutes 3 seconds.

POONA PROTEST

Poona, April 2.

Protests against the rules requiring grain merchants of the Poona Cantonment to have rat proof grain shops as a preventive measure against plague, were made at a meeting held under the auspices of the Poona Cantonment Grain Merchants Association. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided.

The meeting was of opinion that the conditions were drastic, unreasonable and practicable and not in operation in any other cantonment. The meeting assured the Government authorities that the Cantonment authorities that they were willing to co-operate in any reasonable preventive measures against plague.—A.P.

U.P. JUDGE RESIGNS

LUCKNOW, April 3.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Bisherwaranath Srivastava has tendered his resignation.—A. P.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, April 2.

In the football matches played in the League Third Division (Southern Section) Torquay beat Orient by two goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

Lack Of Programme For Masses

Pt. Jawahar's Socialist Plans Ignored?

LEADERS ANXIOUS FOR CONGRESS BACKING

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL).

The decisions arrived at the Leaders' Conference at Delhi have been received with mixed feelings in political circles. The revival of the Swaraj Party has not evoked any great enthusiasm as it was more or less anticipated, and Congress circles believe that it will not prove effective if the Congress still remains a non-functioning body. The failure to get the Congress to function in an effective manner is generally regretted.

SOCIALIST VIEW

The Congress Socialists deplore the absence of any definite economic policy in the decisions.

They fear that, if the omission is not remedied it will only lead to the acceleration of the strength of the reactionary Democratic Swaraj Party.

TOWARDS ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION

Liberal political circles hope that the Delhi decisions will lead to the convening of an All-Parties Convention in order to plan a great offensive on a nation-wide scale against the White Paper Scheme.

NARIMAN'S REVOLT

In the mean time, report has reached Bombay that Mr. Nariman has indicated in a letter to Dr. Ansari that he would revolt against the decisions, if the proposals reported to have made in that letter are not accepted. He deprecates the indifference of the Conference to the Socialist programme of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru.

MAHATMA'S APPROVAL

Mahatma Gandhi's approval is a condition precedent to the emergence of the Delhi proposal as a plan of practical application. The special messenger will meet Gandhiji to-day and if he so desires, a deputation consisting of Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will wait on him to-morrow.

The country naturally looks to the Mahatma's verdict with keen interest.

NARIMAN'S REVOLT

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The "United Press" gathers from the Congress circles that Mr. K. F. Nariman left for Bombay this morning not satisfied with the result of the Conference of the Congressmen.

It is stated that he wrote a lengthy letter before he departed to Dr. Ansari recording his protest against the resolution, as

the leaders failed to embody in it any clause which might give any scope to the socialistic programme of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

It is also understood that Mr. Nariman declared that he would revolt against the Delhi decisions unless his wishes were given effect to, to whatever extent it might be.—United Press.

Can They Be As Powerful As Nehru-Das-Patel Trio?

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Whether the Ansari-Roy-Desai trio will be as powerful as the Nehru-Das-Patel trio was when the first Swaraj Party was formed remains to be seen.

There are many who doubt it for the reason that Dr. Ansari is not able to take active part in politics and his health does not stand great strain, secondly Dr. Roy is wanted so much in Bengal that All-India propaganda by him is considered out of the question, while Mr. Desai, though representing one of the best intellects requires some pushful personality whom he could serve from behind the scenes.

ANSARI'S TELLING APPEAL

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, April 2.

An hour's forceful oration by Dr. Ansari is stated to have given the final touch to the proceedings of Leaders Conference, and made a unanimous decision possible. Said Dr. Ansari.

"I am no-changer at heart, but I would prefer anything to the present deathly paralysis. I have met a number of tall Congressmen as tall and sincere and as patriotic as any no-changer who say we can do something by capturing the Councils. How can I say no to them."

In words such as these, Dr. Ansari made an appeal for a revival of the Swaraj Party and Ansari won. The formula was kept simple on the advice of Dr. B. C. Roy, and other matters were not introduced. For instance, some delegates wanted the economic programme to be included in it, and Dr. Alam wanted to condemn communal politics. Both these ideas were dropped for the reason that the party when finally formed would issue an exhaustive mandate, and all subjects would be dealt with.

NATIONAL DEMAND.

Some comment has been made here regarding what constitutes the national demand formulated by Mahatma Gandhi at the Round Table Conference. Some leaders interpret it to mean the national demand formulated by Karachi Congress promising a substance of independence which demand Mahatma Gandhi was asked to put forward at the London conference.

Others declare that the form has been adopted with a view to show that the Swaraj Party's ideal would be the same as that of Mahatma.

C. D. MOVEMENT.

The party which wished to call off civil disobedience altogether was silenced mostly on the plea that it would annoy Gandhiji and create a cleavage in their ranks. Messrs. T. C. Goswami and Satyamurti visited the Assembly Chamber to-day and were greeted by some of their friends. Lobby conversations in the Assembly to-day expressed fear that it may by difficult for Swaraj party to find a leader who would keep stiff control over the party and prevent its members falling a prey to official influences.

PLENARY CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA

NEW DELHI, April 2.

It is understood that the larger conference of leaders of

(Continued on Page 8.)

DELHI COURIER TO MAHATMA

PATNA, April 2.

The messenger from Delhi who arrived here with an important communication from Dr. Ansari to Mahatma Gandhi, proceeded today to Bhagalpur, where he will deliver the message to Gandhiji.

It is understood that the communication embodies the conclusions of the Leaders' Conference at Delhi, with a view to seek Mahatma Gandhi's approval.

It is understood that, if Gandhiji decides to see the deputation, it will arrive here on April 4.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON CROWD

Story Of Attack By Sikhs Armed With Kirpan

LAHORE, April 2.

Six persons were injured of whom one died later, when the police opened fire on a crowd of Namdhari Sikhs, who attacked them with 'Kirpans' and other weapons, according to Lyallpur message.

The incident took place in a village under the jurisdiction of the Khurranwala Police Station, about 15 miles from Lyallpur.

unable yesterday to serve a warrant under Section 307 I.P.C. on a Nardhari Sikh of that village, and reinforcements proceeded to the village to-day, but were attacked as stated above.

The injured persons have been removed to hospital.—A. P.

PRESS WELCOMES SURPLUS BUDGET

LONDON, April 2.

Brightest Budget hopes for ten years is the gist of newspapers' welcome to the Chancellor's surplus Budget.

The Press generally anticipates some relief to be given to all sections of the community, who bore the sacrifices caused by the crisis of 1931.—Reuter's Special.

Samuel Insull Arrested At Last

But Lawyers Lodge Appeal Against Finding Of Penal Tribunal

TURKEY RATIFIES EXTRADITION TREATY

ISTANBUL, April 2.

Mr. Samuel Insull was arrested at 5 p.m. to-day. He looked very depressed and had tears in his eyes, as he was driven to the detention house.

Meanwhile Mr. Insull's Turkish lawyers have lodged an appeal against the Penal Tribunal's finding, on which Mr. Insull is being extradited..

The National Assembly has ratified the Extradition Treaty with the United States, thus clearing the way for the extradition of Mr. Insull.

INSULL TO BE HANDED OVER

ISTANBUL, April 2.

The Cabinet has decided to hand over Samuel Insull to the American authorities.—Reuter's Special.

A Reuter's Special Cable from Ankara says that the Cabinet has approved of the United States' demand for extradition of Insull.

WARRANT OF ARREST ISSUED

ISTANBUL, April 2.

The Turkish authorities at Ankara have issued a warrant to arrest Samuel Insull, who was accompanied by five detectives when he went in the morning to discuss his position with Ahmed Essad Bey, a leading Turkish lawyer.

It is understood the Cabinet's decision to extradite him is irrevocable.—Reuter's Special.

Cuttack.—The newly erected building of the Middle English School in the village of Dahigaria was ablaze recently and the belongings of the students as well as the property of the school were all destroyed. The building was constructed only this year by public subscriptions.

RECLAMATION OF WELLS AND TANKS

Allahabad Professor Responds To Mahatma's Call To Survey Bihar

PATNA, April 2.

Dr. Sam Higginbottom, the Principal of the Agricultural Institute of Allahabad, arrived here this morning in response to Mahatma Gandhi's invitation to give advice with regard to the reclamation of wells and tanks.

He will tour the devastated areas and return here on April 4 to appraise Gandhiji of his views.

He is accompanied by 20 students of the college, who will work here during their vacations. --A. P.

REV. CUTHBERT BUTLER DEAD

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 2.

Death occurred of the distinguished preacher and writer, Reverend Cuthbert Butler, ex-Headmaster and ex-Abbot, Downside School. He was 76 years old.

INDO-ITALIAN TRADE

Talk Of Retaliation By Rome As Reply To Jap. Pact Discredited

"IT IS A CANARD"

But Consul Says Decreasing Balance of Trade Calls For Some Action.

BOMBAY, April 2.

The report that in reply to the Indo-Japanese Pact the Italian Government is contemplating the imposition of heavy retaliatory duties on Indian cotton is disbelieved in well-informed Italian circles. The head of one big Italian commercial organisation said: "It is a canard."

The Italian Consul-General in Bombay said in the course of an un-official talk with a representative of the Associated Press that the "allegation" was calculated to injure Italy's interests and was "incompatible with the friendly relations not only of the Italian Government and the Government of India, but also of the Italian Government and the Government of Great Britain."

He explained, however, that the uniformly unsatisfactory nature of the balance of the Indo-Italian trade had been causing concern to the Italian Government, and representations had been made on the subject to the Government of India also.

In 1932-33 the balance of trade in India's favour was nearly a crore of rupees, in 1931-32, nearly 2 crores, in 1930-31 more than three crores, in 1929-30 more than four crores and in 1928-29 as much as eight crores.

"SOMETHING MUST BE DONE."

The Italian Government naturally feels that something has to be done about this adverse balance of trade, particularly in view of the fact that Italy is one of the few Europeans countries now on the gold standard. Representations made to the Government of India touch the entire problem of Indo-Italian trade and not cotton merely.

During the last few years Italy has bought more oil seed from India than she has bought cotton. In 1931-32 and 1932-33 she bought Rs. 2,01,69,578 and Rs. 1,70,57,378 worth of oil-seeds, and only Rs. 1,62,41,147 and Rs. 1,43,-31,518 worth of cotton. The total imports from India during these two years were Rs. 5,51,01,133 and Rs. 4,64,92,257, respectively.

Naturally, therefore, Italy cannot take up the question of cotton to the exclusion of other commodities.

The "Institute Cotonier [illegible]no" is an organisation which has its sphere of activity in Italy itself, according to the Consul-General and it cannot deal with foreign problems.—A. P.

30 DAY'S BAN ON MEETINGS

"Danger To Public Peace" In Sholapur"

SHOLAPUR, April 2.

The District Magistrate, Sholapur, has prohibited for a period of 30 days, under Section 144 Cr. P.C., residents, frequenters and visitors of certain localities in Sholapur City, to collect or assemble in numbers, groups, or bodies of more than five persons on any road, public thoroughfares, highways, streets and bye-lanes.

This step has been taken in view of the danger to public peace, human life health and safety of lawfully employed citizens of Sholapur. As a result of this notice a copy of which was posted on the Park Maidan this afternoon, no meeting of strikers was held in the evening.—A.P.

JINNAH'S CALL FOR UNITED FRONT TO COMBAT "W. P."

Fervent Plea For Communal Unity

NEW DELHI, April 2.

A strong plea for Hindu-Muslim unity to "avert the White Paper scheme from being foisted upon India" was made by Mr. Jinnah in the course of an interview to the 'Associated Press' in which he gave his impressions of the session of the Muslim League just concluded.

Mr. Jinnah said:

"After two days' deliberations of the Council meeting, which was the most representative I have seen during my connection with the League extending now for over 20 years, I must say that I was immensely impressed with most of the speeches that were made there by various leaders, who came from different provinces in India. The League is perfectly sound and healthy and the conclusion I have come to is that Mussalmans will not lag behind any other community in serving the very best interests of India.

NO ARGUMENT NEEDED

To condemn the White Paper one does not require argument or reasons, but one has only got to read the White Paper proposals and understand them. That is enough. But while many of us feel that this treacherous scheme is almost at our door—and I, for one have not hesitated to declare my views with regard to the scheme—the problem of problems which still confronts us is how to avert the scheme from being foisted upon India. That cannot be achieved, and will not be achieved, until there is unity between Hindus and Muslims.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

India looks forward to a real, solid and united front. Can we even at this eleventh hour bury the hatchet, forget the past in the presence of the imminent danger and close our ranks to get sufficient strength to resist what is being hatched both at Downing Street and in Delhi. It is up to the leaders to put their heads together and nothing will give me greater happiness than to bring about complete co-operation and friendship between Hindus and Muslims and in this desire my impression is that I have the solid support of the Mussalmans.

CRUX OF THE ISSUE.

Mr. Jinnah added:

"The Council has passed a resolution, which is before the public. It clearly indicates how that unity can be achieved immediately. On my return to India I have seen abundant evidence to show that public opinion, both Hindu and Muslim, thinks alike in terms of political evolution of the country. The emphasis which the Muslims place on the Communal Award is only an indication of their desire to make sure that any national demand, which they join to put forward on behalf of the country will incorporate safeguards which Muslims consider as minimum. Muslims are in no way behind any other community in their demand for national self-government. The crux of the whole issue, therefore, is can we completely assure Muslims that the safeguards to which they attach vital importance will be embodied in the future constitution of India?"—A. P.

(League Decision on Page 7).

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NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 3rd April, 1934 at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th March, 1934.

8181.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF KURNOOL.

Small Cause Suit No. 479 of 1933.

The Firm of Nanroopji Dhamaji, Kurnool ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) Tarachand, (2) Heerachand, (3. Hindoomal and (4) Dhoodaji .... Defendants.

To,

The 2nd Defendant, Heerachand.

TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you and the other Defendants for recovery of Rs. 32-6-9, future interest and costs, and that the suit is posted to 9-4-1934 at 10 A.M. The suit will be decreed against you if you do not appear in Court on the said date at the said hour.

S. ANNASAMI AIYANGAR,
Pleader for Plaintiffs.

Kurnool, 13-3-34.

8183.

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All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bhandari Street Road, Bombay, by admeasurement 66 square yards, New No. 7720, New Survey No. 4848 and Cadastral Survey No. 3786 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7501 Street No. 37.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Mr. Limji C. Bilimoria Advocate for the Mortgagees at his office at Kalbadevi or to the Undersigned.

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Toho	,,	3rd April	9th ,,
Kaisho	,,	8th ,,	22nd ,,
Celebes	,,	23rd ,,	7th May
Altai	,,	4th May	16th ,,

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Red Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

MAMBAS PUZZLE ZOO AUTHORITIES

South African Snakes Climbing Feat

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Two South African Black mambas which were recently presented to the London Zoo by Mr. H. Moore, the collector, are puzzling the authorities.

They are displaying amazing climbing powers.

A few days after their arrival, the curator and the keepers of the reptile house were astonished to find that the snakes had apparently disappeared. A hurried search was made round the case but no snakes could be found.

Their escape seemed impossible. The mamba den has smooth perpendicular walls 11 feet high and the only fitting is a tree-trunk about 18 inches high. This projects towards a small ledge halfway up the back wall. An artificial sun-light lamp with a large shade hangs from the centre of the ceiling on a 2-foot flex.

Finally, one of the keepers looked carefully at the lamp. The snakes were discovered coiled neatly round the flex.

How they got up the ceiling remains a mystery. The only theory advanced is that the mambas first worked their way from the tree trunk to the lodge. Then, attracted by the warmth of the sun-light lamp they must have reared their slender bodies to an amazing height so that they could just reach the lamp flex.

The tree stump has now been moved.—Reuter.

PLAGUE PERSISTS IN BARODA

BARODA, April 2.

Two cases of meningeal fever have been reported at Variav and one at Vapi.

Plague continues unabated at Dharmaj. Plague rats are being discovered at Petlad and some patients develop symptoms of bubonic plague, although through timely evacuation of plague-affected localities in the city the incidence of mortality among human beings has hitherto been negligible.

Cases of influential pneumonia have been recorded at Amreli, while at Kadi 2 cases of meningitis have again been reported.—United Press.

U. S. GETS LUTHER'S LETTER

A letter written by Martin Luther in which the leader of the reformation set forth his religious beliefs has been brought in New York by Gabriel Wells, the well-known collector of rare documents.

Mr. Wells, who found the four-page letter, in England, described it as one of the most important autograph letters by Luther ever discovered outside Germany.

The letter, which was apparently written about 1523, was addressed to Count Albrecht Von Mansfield, a staunch upholder of Luther's religious tenets.

"Your Grace," Luther wrote, "has a good friend who is well inclined toward the Gospel, but nevertheless refugees in practise to adopt the same, with its ceremonies."

Luther then went on to outline what, in his opinion, Christianity required of the individual. It demanded, he wrote, that "good works should be directed toward one's neighbours," "that one should preach and believe his word," and "confess openly without fear."

BOTH HAVE SAME END IN VIEW

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who on his way to Wardha from Patna, halted here, in a Press interview regarding the decision to co-operate with Government in relief work in Bihar, said:

"In Bihar we had three circumstances to take our decisions on. Firstly, the extraordinary acute type of distress in the province, which required immediate attention, the interest which the Government intends taking in finding ways and means of relieving this distress and identity between the work which the Government intends doing and that which we have resolved to undertake.

Regarding the Bihar issue the Government and the Congress see eye to eye with each other. They have the same end in view, namely, the relieving of the distress of the people. Even without being influenced by extraordinary causes like the earthquake, if the Government can manifest the same sympathy for the people throughout the country, the Congress, in my opinion, will have no objection to extend its co-operation as they are doing at present in the case of Bihar.—A.P.

Surat April 2.—At a meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh a programme was chalked out to propagate the cult of removal of untouchability in the whole district.—United Press.

NATURE STUDY IN EDUCATION

Mr. Chakradeo's Exposition

Expounding the position of nature-study in the Bombay educational system on Saturday afternoon Mr. G. M. Chakradeo said: The plants, animals and stars in relation to their surroundings forms the scope of nature study. The study should necesarrily be direct from the materials by the investigatory method of the scientist which the child has in abundance in his wonder and curiosity emotions, specimens of under study should be complete and ample they should be studied in their natural surroundings rather than in the class-room from a book. The Tourists' method is best in this subject. Thus the child's power of perception itself is toned up and that helps him in progressing better and faster in all other subjects as well. The present nature study plan of the educational department framed 20 years ago is fairly well but it has failed in execution mainly for want of proper equipment, and poverty of training to teachers. Prescription books and defective method of examination as well as of supervision by authorities has added to the evil. The subject is widely spread in the system in the primary, the secondary and the training departments. But it is repeated twice over which is a waste. The subject has to be properly telescoped between the primary and the secondary stages and should later be distributed into several individual sections leading to the technical bread-earning careers directly as an option to the more academic matriculation course. This will indirectly reduce the number of the unemployed misfit matriculates. There should be a central nature study museum for all schools and training colleges, thoroughly equipped to enable the students to do all their hand work and other educational apparatus as well for the use of the respective schools

Thus the expenditure of schools will be reduced besides their getting trained teachers and technically biased pupils. Provision for nature-study as an optional subject along with other optionals should be made both in the secondary as well as primary training colleges. Examinations should be entirely oral both for boys and girls and evaluated on the year's work. In this way not only nature-study will advance but whole education will be bettered. For suggesting reforms in this connection a nature-study reform committee of able scientists is already appointed in the 3rd Nature-Study Conference last year and a report will be ready by the time the next Conference meets. You are invited for co-operation to speed up the question.

DERAILMENT ON E. B. RAILWAY

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The Publicity Officer, E. B. Railway, informed the Associated Press thta at about 13/27 hours to-day one bogie inter and luggage van, one bogie third class and one bogie luggage and brake van being the last three vehicles of three Up Assam Mail were derailed while the train was running between Agarpara and Sodepur.

The three derailed coaches were detached at the site and the train started after detention of one hour nine minutes. There has been no injury to anybody

It is believed the derailment was due to the lines having buckled up owing to excessive heat.—A. P.

Shareholders' Association For Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 1

A meeting of shareholders for forming a shareholders' association was held at the office of the Commercial News, to-day, under the presidentship of Sheth Popatlal Harilal Nagri.

Mr. Natvarlal N. Desai who had convened the meeting, thanked the shareholders for accepting his invitation and for offering him their co-operation for promoting the association. He assured mill agents that it was not his intention to form the association purely with the object of creating a hostile body against them and wished that they too should join the association to make it a success.

Then it was resolved to form the association and to style it as The Ahmedabad Shareholders' Association. It was also resolved to enlist members, who may be over 18 years of age and are registered shareholders of any limited company carrying on business in any form in Ahmedabad.

Sheth Popatlal who presided thanked the gathering for honouring him by giving him the chair and assured the gathering that the association shall have his fullest sympathy and co-operation.

He said the agents were themselves the shareholders first and that they should join the association and need not be frightened.

A doubtful case of Meningitis occurred at Dohad on Saturday when the victim succumbed. It is feared that the disease is spreading.

WOMAN FALLS INTO WELL

Constable's Gallant Rescue

NAGPUR (By Mail.)

At 8 a.m. on January 1, 1934, a woman fell into a well at Kamptee while drawing water There was about 25 feet of water in the well, the top of which was about 30 feet above the level of water.

The shouts of people at the well attracted constable Ram Gopal, who fully dressed tied a rope to a post, slipped part of the way down and then jumped into the well.

He held the woman up till another rope was let down with which he secured her and she was hauled up unconscious. On two previous occasions also he had saved or attempted to save persons from drowning.

JHABUA GRIEVANCES

Jhabua, C. I.
April 1

The Joint Secretary, Central India States' People's Conference, writes:

A few days back it was reported that one Fakirchand Kumahar of Ranapur was taken for Bigar (Forced Labour) even though ill and died in consequence.

We now learn about the death of one Carpenter Nannoo who was pressed for Bigar at Anas river. He leaves behind him a family of a widow and a child. They must now beg or starve. In the days of the Administration the Bigar was stopped. His Highness on getting power has had it resumed.

One Nanda Tali who has been deprived of his house and moveables under the orders of His Highness and who has therefore represented his grievances to the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India and in Malwa, Indore Residency, has been wandering being homeless We learn that he is also lying ill in a very serious condition It was reported that the Political Agent had pressed His Highness to restore the properties taken from the Nanda Teli and some persons had approached him to come to Jhabua for settlement. He was naturally afraid to return to the State, His relatives have now taken him to his village.

Aligarh Old Boys' Re-Union Celebration

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, April 1.

The Aligarh Muslim University Old Boys Re-Union celebrations concluded last night with a grand dinner at which nearly three thousand old and new students were present. During the last 3 days the Old Boys dined at the various halls.

A debate was held on Friday night when Mr. Usman Ahmed Ansari moved that, "In the opinion of this house, to retain its character as a central Muslim institution, Aligarh should have academic specialization". The opposition was led by Mr. Ahmad Abbas. A number of old boys took part in the discussion and the most brilliant speech was that of Mr. Shaukat Omar, who supported the proposition in a vigorous and forceful speech. The motion when put to vote was declared carried by a large majority. Maulana Shaukat Ali opposed the motion.

The Old Boys were "At Home" last evening to the Staff and a large number of students.

BOOKSELLERS' PACKET RATES

The Madras Booksellers Association have sent to Sir Frank Noyce, Vidyasagar Pandya and Dewan Bahadur A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, New Delhi the following telegram:

"Reference promise in the Assembly regarding book packet rates. Pray define and retain Half Anna for initial five tolas for printed hand bills catalogues and advertisements. Otherwise serious loss to our trade."

"DHENU-ASHRAM" OPENED AT DOMBIVLI

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 2.

Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh State, performed recently the opening ceremony of the "Dhenu-Ashram" at Dombivli about ten miles from Thana. The Chief, in declaring the "ashram" open, said that India was prominently an agricultural country and therefore the progeny of cow was in great need. For protection and nourishment of cows, everyhome should keep one. It was the primary duty of an agriculturist.

THANA PLEADER PASSES AWAY

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 2

The death has occurred of Prof. L. G. Sathe, a prominent pleader of Thana. He was the founder of the Aryan Education Society and for sometime lecturer in the Law College, Poona.

FLIGHT OF BHILS.

IN DOHAD TALUQUA.

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD (By Mail)

Several cases of highhandedness of the Zemindars have taken place in the interior of the Dohad Taluqua. It appears that the Bhil peasantry has been utterly ruined by excessive rains, frost and caterpillars. In some cases the Bhils have left their lands and migrated. There is utter scarcity of foodstuffs and the Bhils are bearing the brunt of the wrath of the landowners. Such cases have occurred at Chasala, Kharedi, and other places.

It is understood that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar will arrive at Wardha next week accompanied by his dughter Mrs. Devidas Gandhi. He proposes to stay at Wardha for sometime in the course of which he will pay a visit to Nagpur.

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U. S. MILLIONAIRE'S REMEDY FOR INDIAN POVERTY

Break The Vicious Circle Of Depression And Deflation, Says Mr. Grant

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Mr. W. T. Grant, the American Business magnate, who reached Calcutta yesterday gave an account of his activities and movements in this country to a representative of the "United Press."

Mr Grant had always felt a fascination for India and ever since he had the rare privilege of having such distinguished Indians as Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as his guests during their American tours. he was eagerly looking forward to visiting India.

He reached Bombay on March 9 last accompanied by his wife and Private Secretary Mr. B. N. Gupta after an extensive tour in Europe. They had so far visited Jaipur, Agra, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Lahore, Nabha, Patiala, Benares, Patna and Muzaffarpore.

CHAIN-STORE SYSTEM

At Benares, Mr. Grant had a long conversation with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya about improved methods of marketting Swadeshi goods. Mr. Grant offered his co-operation to the Pandit for any assistance in modernising the marketting of Swadeshi goods and bringing it up to the efficiency of the American Chain-Store system of distribution.

From Benares, Mr. Grant went to Muzaffarpur, just to form an idea of the havoc wrought by earthquake. The devastation which he saw there was a great shock to him and he considered the state of things in Bihar in worse condition than the battle fields in Flanders. He offered Mahatma Gandhi with whom he had an interview at Sonepur his fullest co-operation in raising funds for Bihar earthquake relief from the United States of America.

Referring to the economic situation in India, Mr. Grant said he considered the country potentially just as rich as the United States and was amazed to find that a country so rich could be in such a backward state and so economically poor.

APPALLING UNEMPLOYMENT

He was distressed to hear of the appalling unemployment among educated young men in this country and he could suggest nothing better than rapid industrialisation and economic development of the natural resources as remedies for a situation like this.

"The prosperity of a country", said Mr. Grant "was determined by the equity between wages and prices and it was particularly to this aspect that President Roosevelt in the United States had paid special attention in order to break the vicious cycle of depression and deflation".—United Press.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

Celebration Of "Nude" Festival

SAIDAIJI, (Japan), March 6.

50,000 pilgrim gathered at the Temple of Kwannon, a deity similar to the ancient Isis, at the full moon to celebrate the age-old "nude" festival.

Drums throbbed the opening of the ceremony at midnight and thousands of nude men, having performed the customary ablutions, rushed into the main body of the temple and shouted themselves hoarse for a couple of hours each calling on the goddess to grant him strength and good-luck in the coming struggle.

At 2 a.m. the drums again throbbed their signal, all lights were extinguished and the chief priest flung into the thick of the crowd two sacred wands known as "Eye masuri". These wands are phallic symbols, one inch in diameter and seven inches long, which according to legend, confer great blessings on those who possess them. For an hour, in pitch darkness, the thousands of pilgrims scrummed and tackled, dribbling the wands round the temple court. At three o'clock in the morning triumphant shouts signified that the coveted tokens had been captured by two lucky males and that the celebration for 1934 had come to an end.—Reuter.

TEA TABLES FOR LONDON

Celebrating 100 Years Of Empire Production

LONDON. (By Air Mail)

This year is the centenary of tea production within the British Empire. In honour of the anniversary, Londoners are to see an exhibition of Tea Yesterday. Today and To-morrow. It is to be staged at the Ideal Homes Exhibition.

"In a Tea-Room of the Future" London's prettiest waitresses will serve free biscuits and afternoon tea made from Indian and Ceylon blends.

Green black-and-white modern furniture and special china have been designed for this tea-room and all the waitresses have been selected by Mr. Frank Dobson, the sculptor. They are said to be perfect specimens of English beauty.

Surprise gifts of packets of Empire tea will be distributed to guests sitting at "lucky" tables.

More than 300 guests will be entertained at each sitting.

Outside tea-room, scale models of famous clippers including the record-breaking Cutty Sark, will recall the epic journeys made to bring Empire tea to England in the 1860.

Then will come "Tea Tables Through the Century"—a series of tableaux depicting the history of Empire tea drinking. Lady Mount Temple is arranging this series, every detail of which will be historically correct.

Finally there is to be a gallery of special paintings which will show Londoners the beauties of Indian and Ceylon tea estates.—Reuter.

SURPRISE NOVELTY SHOW
OF THE
PICCOLI MARIONETTES
WITH MUSIC
NEVER SEEN ON THE SCREEN BEFORE.
"I AM SUZANNE!"
"I AM SUZANNE!"
with dainty, adorable
LILIAN HARVEY
LILIAN HARVEY
A Fox Masterpiece at
ROXY
TO-NIGHT
6-30 & 10 p.m.

PILES
NOHAESA OINTMENT
Relieves the Piles Promptly
NOHAESA reduces the inflammatory and irritant symptoms and has also a prophylactic action.
It simultaneously allays the itch and has an astringent cooling action.
Does not stain the clothing. ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.
NOHAESA is also available in the shape of suppositories.
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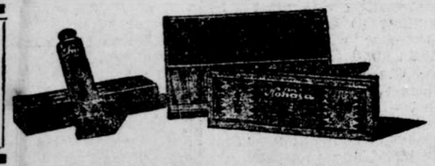

AGRICULTURE—INDIA'S MAINSTAY

Proposal For Empire Trade Comparisons

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

"India is a country of small holding and a country which while developing the manufactures for which her resources of men and materials best fit her, must place agriculture in the forefront of her national economy," said Sir H. A. F. Lindsay, the Government of India Trade Commissioner in London, in a paper dealing with India's trade and industrial statistics, read at the Royal Statistical Society's meeting yesterday.

Most of the countries of Western Europe, he said, seem to have spent the last half century or century in stimulating their manufacturing industries at the expense of agriculture. Now they were trying to save what they could from the wreck.

India, however, had devoted a good deal of attention to the encouragement of agriculture by the compilation of agricultural statistics and, with their help, the preparation of forecasts both of acreage and yield. Success had been achieved particularly in the jute and cotton spheres. A failing by now means common to India had been rather to underestimate the possibilities in these fields and in forcasts generally.

STATISTICS OF OUTPUT.

On the industrial side statistics of factories, employment and wages had been recorded for many years past, but an important innovation was now proposed which would be most useful to trade in the future. It was proposed to publish monthly statistics of the output of eleven industries of major importance to India—jute manufacture, paper, cement, matches, sugar, flour, iron and steel, kerosene, petrol, sulphuric acid and sulphate of ammonia—in addition to what was already being done in cotton spinning and weaving and coal.

The production of such statistics together with the annual statements already being prepared with forecasts, the Commissioner claimed, would be likely to place India in statistical technique and output far ahead of many other countries of equal or greater preeminence.

"Of future developments in India's overseas trade statistics I have very little to say" the speaker went on. "But there is one gap which, I fear, would cost a good deal in clerical staff, time and trouble to fill. It is a gap which I mention without fear or favour, and without reserve, for so far as I am aware no country has ever yet been able to fill it. It is briefly this: While all published systems of foreign trade statistics are content to show the quantities and values of trade with other countries or groups of countries, no attempt has ever yet been made so far as I am aware to compare these various lines of trade on a qualitative basis.

"UNSOUND HYPOTHESIS."

"For example, the trade of the United Kingdom with France is so much and with Germany so much—let us assume pounds sterling to be the unit. It is not quite unsafe to suppose that the higher number of pounds involved in either the one trade or the other is a measure of greater national profit? And yet do we not continually argue on this very unsound hypothesis?

"Would it not be possible to apply some simple "weighting" formula whereby imported manufactures and raw materials imported and re-exported without processing are given a fairly low unit of value in an attempt to assess the quality of international trade? Whereas raw materials produced for export or imported for processing, manufactured goods made for export from imported raw materials or semi-manufactures, and finally manufactures made for export from local raw materials are each given their due value?

"I venture to suggest that if the United Kingdom Government were to adopt some much system there would be far fewer misapprehensions than exist at present in the comparative value to this country of trade with Empire and foreign countries repectively."

Turning to the question of price statistics the Commissioner pointed out that the cost of living index figure can be and is worked out on the basis of family budgets for each of 13 different markets. A single cost of living figure, however, for the whole of India could not be calculated with any hope of giving an accurate picture.

Dealing generally with trade information, he said that the day of the secret service business agent had completely gone. Information of real value to the business community nowadays was a matter for Reuter and the daily press. India's watchword for the future would be greater and greater specialisation accompanied by even wider publicity than present-day methods afforded. India was willing to contribute her statistics on some agreed and reciprocal basis for conversion to international standards for international consumption.—Reuter.

THIS IS CAPITALISM

M.C.L. writes in the "New Leader":—

THE RICH MAN

Mr. John A. Grant, a jute manufacturer, has just died, leaving £137,002 12s. 5d. personal estate. 25.9 per cent of the jute workers who made Mr. Grant's fortune are existing on unemployment benefit or the Means Test.

That is how Capitalism works.

* * * *

WHY THE HURRY

There seems to be a great rush to train boys in the intricacies of flying. An experiment is being made to run summer camps, when 30 boys will live in Norwich aerodrome for four weeks and earn how to handle aeroplanes.

The camps will be run on O.T.C. lines and will cost £28 per head for the four weeks.

It's a dead cert that no youngster of the working-class will be able to attend. We can draw our own conclusions as to the reason for training the upper classes to fly.

* * * *

USUAL BOGEY

Reports of unrest among the crew of the Australian squadron because of overwork and inferior meat were met by Sir George Pearce, Australian Minister of Defence, with the remarks:—

"Until I have official reports of the alleged trouble, I shall regard it as Communist propaganda."

The usual bogey when any worker dares to protest against his conditions.

* * * *

ALL FRIENDLY-LIKE

The Nazis are such friendly people. The Prefect of Police for one of the districts has issued a warning that anyone seen wandering about outside the "Protective Custody Camp" will be shot immediately.

* * * *

THIS FREEDOM!

The women in Germany must be feeling very free. Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister, has told them that they may enter the professions, they may earn their own livings, they may smoke, and they may do their hair as they like!

Such freedom must be overwhelming. The Nazis had better be careful else the hausfrau will be demanding to organise, and that would never do!

* * * *

A GREAT BLUNDER!

Decide in haste and repent in leisure is obviously the feeling of Lord Rhayader, who was depressed about Germany's new navy the other day. He said:—

"We made a cardinal blunder when we consficated German shipping after the war. The result is that Germany has a brand new fleet, while we are oppressed by old tonnage."

Isn't that sad?

* * * *

UNDER BOLSHEVISM

"The traditional Russian winter sports, skating and skiing are extremely popular. Far more people participate in outdoor sports than was the case before the war; and the long skating rink at the chief Moscow park is crowded every night, while skiing contests and races are also very common."—'Observer." 4/3/34.

A capitalist paper admits that even under Bolshevism people can enjoy themselves.

* * * *

THIS CIVILISATION!

London has a new play called "The Golden Toy." The dresses for it cost £5,000. We are told that it surpasses the lavishness of "White Horse Inn," a previous show piece.

London has had 2,000 hunger marchers in its streets this week. They have tramped from all quarters of the country to protest against their treatment—15s. 3d. for a man, 8s. for a wife, 2s. for a child, to keep them in everything for a week.

And then the Marquess of Donegall tells us that "...K.....we are admittedly the most civilised and balanced people in the world ....."

* * * *

SOFT LIVING

The young gentlemen from public schools who have desires to enter Lord Trenchard's employment are to be trained in luxury and style.

A London County club is being renovated for them. It is a large house in 58 acres of ground. Central heating, hot and cold, in all bedrooms, parquet floor, lecture room, ballroom, football, cricket, tennis, a swimming pool—all facilities for the young aristocrat to be trained in comfort.

And then he will be asked to deal with his fellow countrymen, trained in the ranks of the unemployed, when they dare to demonstrate against their poverty.

SUGAR BILL UNDER FIRE OF ATTACK

(Continued from Page 12.)

pressed the opinion that the circulation as suggested by Mr. Maswood would prove very helpful.

PROPAGANDA METHOD CRITICISED.

Dr. Ziauddin assured the House that there was absolutely no desire on the part of anybody in the House to withdraw the protection already granted, but he criticised the method of propaganda carried on by manufacturers. He stressed the fact that manufacturers had never paid seven annas per maund for cane as recommended by the Tariff Board.

Several members representing sugar interests intervened, and stated that Dr. Ziauddin was incorrect.

Mr. Hariraj Sarup said that they paid nine annas per maund in Meerut division (Mr. Yamin Khan: Question).

Mr. Abdoola Haroon: We pay six annas.

Mr. Das: Between five and six annas.

Dr. Ziauddin: This information only confirms that they are never keeping to the Tariff Boards recommendations, and their own information is that they pay only three and a half annas.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachari: Zou are correct (Laughter).

CONSUMER'S PLIGHT.

Proceeding, Dr. Ziauddin said whatever be the reduction in the wholesale prices, the consumer was paying the same as before. He derived no benefit, but all profits went into the coffers of capitalists. In conclusion, he complained that manufacturers were not making any use of molasses. If they used it for extraction of alcohol petrol, etc. they would get more profits, and there would be no occasion for discontent.

Mr. Mudaliar said people had been wiled by the proposition that protective duty of Rs. 7/12 was the same as protective duty of Rs. 9/1 minus Rs. 1/5 excise duty, but was it so. He answered, "arithmetically, yes; but commercially no." (Applause).

The reason was there was no parity between the prices of internal sugar and Java sugar. He contested the view that the agriculturist had been paid unfair prices by factory owners. Contractors might have as in Bihar taken a larger share of the profit.

RELATIONS OF MG. COMMITTEE?

Mr. B. Das: Contractors are relations of the Managing Agents.

Mr. Mudaliar: 'Then license them." Referring to Sir George Schusters remark of sentimental pleasure of making India self-contained, Mr. Mudaliar asked whether the United Kingdom had not for the same sentimental pleasure spent 35 crores during the last ten years to build up the sugar industry even though they could import sugar from the Colonies (Mr. Hardy: And also excise duty).

Mr. Mudliar: 'But the excise duty was imposed after the industry had developed." The speaker asserted that in the case of factory-made sugar, the incidence of taxation fell entirely on the middle and richer classes, while the benefit went entirely to the agriculturist and the labourer. He added, "If any industry should be allowed to develop, it is this, and yet Government is going to crush it before it is born." Even Bengal which lagged behind all other provinces was risking capital, and setting up four factories to try sugar as a profitable substitute for jute. Would they allow Bengal to be hurt by this duty. Madras had an ideal condition for the production of sugar and five new factories were being set up there. After great difficulty capital had been raised.

Mr. Sant Singh: Why not then reject the bill; why support the Select Committee?

"MOST CURIOUS PROPOSALS"

Mr. Mudaliar said the financial proposals before them were the most curious proposals that man had had the opprtunity of studying during 2,500 years. (Laughter.) Bengal had been told that they would lose half of the jute duty if they opposed sugar excise: Bihar had been told it would quake more than it did under the last quake if the duty was rejected (laughter). Mr. Mudaliar deprecated this method which had divided every party in the House. He declared that in the Select Committee he would propose that all new factories be exempted from excise duty during the first year of their working. Finally he reaffirmed the view that Sir George Schuster and queered the pitch of Federation. States had been given a share of the excise duty, and he was sure it would be impossible later on, to make the States give up vested interests in this revenue and let it become a federal tax.

IGNORANCE VS KNOWLEDGE

Raja Bahadur Krishnamacharya said his ignorance of the issues was better than Mr. Mudaliar's detailed study which led him nowhere. The speaker was promoting a big factory to use sugar produced in this land, but so far as the principle of the bill was concerned, he was entirely in its favour. So long as the cottage industry was left untouched he would not oppose the bill.

Mr. Yamin Khan supported the Select Committee motion. He wished to make sure that the agriculturist got a fair price and the bill was not against the interest of factory owners.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Haji Abdoola Haroon in a speech that was not finished, referred to the price of sugar as sold in the various centres and said that the law of supply and demand always regulated the price. The sugar market during the last two years had gone down to three rupees per maund. The sugar manufacturers were paying heavily for the imported machinery, and also for the traansport of sugar within the country. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

The House has been adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

DRAKSHASAVA twice a day ensures perfect health

The Ideal Tonic Beverage You Need!
The Tropical climate of the East is enervating in the extreme and lassitude soon comes to the healthiest of systems. This fatal lowering of the body's vitality and strength must be checked immediately if it is not to gain a real grip on the health of person, which may have serious and unforeseen results.
Here is a pleasant and effective way of checking tropical tiredness—an ounce of ALEMBIC DRAKSHASAVA in a tumbler of water twice a day! It's unbelievably simple, but the results speak for themselves. Ask any man who has already tried it and he will tell you of the health and vigour which suffuses the system as this wonderful tonic gets to work.
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DRAKSHASAVA
Start a bottle to-day and find new health!
Sold everywhere.
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Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL
This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES
Made from the purest Norwegian Oils
Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Fresh Trouble In Lalbhai Mills

Workers Determined To Practise Satyagraha

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

The operatives of a group of mills belonging to Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Vice-President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, have addressed a letter to Gandhiji stating their determination to practise Satyagraha at mills or at the bungalow of Kasturbhai Lalbhai as a protest against certain grievances including the alleged harassment by jobbers.

The letter seeks the advice of Gandhiji how and when they should practise this Satyagraha.

CALL FROM PATNA.

The Secretaries of the Labour Association left last night to see Gandhiji. On receiving an urgent call from him, two representatives of the Millowners' Association have also followed them to see Gandhiji.

The operatives of the new Rajpur Mill, who had gone on strike repudiating the settlement brought about by the Labour Association with the mill authorities, resumed work yesterday, agreeing to abide by that settlement and sever connection with the new union which the mill authorities refused to recognise.—A.P.

Dr. Banerjee Hopes To Establish Labour Raj

JUBBULPORE, April 2.

The Workers Political Conference held its session under the presidentship of Dr. Charu Chandra Banerjee.

Mr. Rulker welcoming explained the policy and objects of the newly started party and appealed for public sympathy.

Dr. Banerjee strongly criticised Congress and Gandhiji's failure in restoring healthier economic condition. He further hoped to unite workers and establish labour raj.

Prior to the termination of the session at 1 this morning, an All-India Socialist Party with a view to establish Socialist republic to achieve complete independence and manifold objects was formed under Dr. Bannerji's presidentship.

Mr. Hariharanath Sastri, Mr. Charles Mascarenhas and Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla supported the party's formation.

The leaders and delegates will disperse to-day.—United Press.

ALLEGED POLICE INTERFERENCE

Sholapur Strikers Hold Protest Meeting

SHOLAPUR, April 2.

There has been a further drop of 1500 in the attendance at the mills to-day, operatives present being a little over 32 per cent of the normal.

The Old Mill was closed to-day for purposes of stocktaking. The Jam Mill lockout continues.

Several meetings were held yesterday by the strikers at different places. There was a large meeting at the Park Maidan to-day at which protests were made against alleged police interference in the strike and revolutionary cries were frequently raised.—A. P.

When It Is Criminal To Pursue Non-cooperation!

In Service Of Bihar, Forget For Time Being That You Are Congressmen Exhorts Gandhiji

SAHARSA, April 2.

In course of a talk to the workers at Sitamarhi Gandhiji emhasized the need for closer coordination between popular and Government relief associations on the one hand and on the part of popular associations among themselves on the other. He saw a trace of hesitation on both sides. It was possible that Government officials awaited more definite instructions from above.

IDEAL OF SERVICE.

As for the Congressmen Gandhiji wanted them for the time being to remove Congress out of the picture altogether, even forget that they were Congressmen. If they were true to the Congress ideal of service and lived up to it, it would be well with Congress in the end. His non-cooperation had never meant non-cooperation for all time and under all conditions. He was always prepared to co-operate with any body if it did not involve breach of principle and served the best interests of the country. Even in 1921 he had offered his co-operation to the Reading Government under certain conditions. He was convinced that no agency, Governmnt or popular, could cope singlehanded with the situation created by the recent earthquake. It needed perfect co-operation and effort on behalf of all.

CO-OPERATE FREELY.

They must, therefore, make up their mind to co-operate freely, wholeheartedly and not grudgingly. Thousands of wells had been destroyed. He shuddered at the idea of what would happn if the new wells were not constructed in time and the people were forced to drink pestilential ditch or swamp water. It would be criminal to carry non-cooperation in a situation like this. Non-cooperation did not exclude humanity, common sense or discrimination.

SINKING NEW WELLS.

Proceeding Gandhiji pointed out that work of providing every village with at least one large drinking water well required Herculean efforts. It required men, money, resourcefulness, technical knowledge and practical capacity. A careful survey of the destroyed well that needed to be rplaced was the first and immediate step to be taken. Government help might be sought for technical advice, for the purpose of selecting suitable sites for sinking new wells and for the purpose of directing the construction and the operations. He warned them that unless they could show tangible and quick results they would lose credit with the public and never be able again to draw upon its generosity.

Finally referring to the question of importing workers from outside Gandhiji depreciated the idea saying that their primary concern as he conceived it should be to set Bihar on its own legs.—A. P.

JAMNALALJI AT PATNA

A. I. S. A. Meeting Will Be Held To-day

PATNA, April 2.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj accompanied by Dr. Rammanoharlal Lohia has arrived here in connection with an important meeting of the A. I. S. A. of which he is the acting President. The meeting will commence on 3rd.

Messrs. Rajagopalachariar and Shankerlal Banker are expected here tomorrow.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj will return to Patna on 15th and is expected to stay in Bihar for six months.—A. P.

WHEN 'QUAKE IS A BLESSING

Govt. Reap Rich Excise Harvest

PATNA, April 2.

There has been a rise of Rs. 9 lakhs in the excise revenue of this province since the earthquake.

The labouring classes are finding work at attractive rate of wages.—A. P.

Surat City's Quota For Bihar Relief

SURAT, April 2.

Surat City's quota for Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund now amounts to nearly Rs. 31,500.—United Press.

RAJAHMUNDRY ART EXHIBITION

Exhibits Invited

The Hon. Secretary of the Ram Rao Art Society, Rajahmundry writes:

"An Art Exhibition will be held, at Rajahmundry, from 21st April to 30th April, 1934, under the auspices of the Rama Rao Art Society, Rajahmundry. Our aim and object in holding the Exhibition are to encourage the several artists in India, and to educate the public in the field of appreciation of Art and Nature.

I now appeal, on behalf of the Exhibition Committee and the Rama Rao Art Society, to the several artists and collectors and dealers in objects of art that we may have generous response from them in the shape of select exhibits, for competition, sale, or show.

We have already despatched copies of our Prospectus to those whose addresses are known to us: Those that have not received the same as yet, will kindly write to us early for the same, since all exhibits should reach the Secretary not later than 14th April 1934.

There is a loan section in the exhibition of the guidance of the artists and for the information and education of the general public. One gold medal and over fifteen silver cups have been reserved as prizes for the best examples in decorative composition, for pictures depicting modern Indian social life landscapes, figure study, corricature, amateur photography, sculpture, art-crafts and similar work and also for the best picture by a woman for embroidery and for colour-printes cotton shawl.

MENACE OF OVERPOPULATION

Lt. Col. Chand Warns Punjab Medical Conference

LAHORE, April 2.

Unless some means is evolved for controlling birth, this country would become overpopulated in the near future and it would be difficult to find means of livelihood for everyone, said Lt. Col. H Chand President of the 37th Session of the Punjab Medical Conference which met during Easter holidays at Multan.

The speaker hoped that the Conference would pay serious attention to this problem. He also referred to the question of registration of licentiates and other allied problems.—A. P.

WHY BRITISH COMPANIES LAG BEHIND

"Unwilling To Take Risks" Like U. S. Firms

LONDON, March 22 (By Air Mail.)

A greater willingness to take risks is one of the suggested reasons why United States firms are far ahead of British in trading with Mexico.

The suggestion is made in a report on economic conditions in Mexico by Mt. T. Ifor Rees, His Majesty's Consul-General in Mexico City. The report is issued by the Department of Overseas Trade.

"British firms," he says, 'incline more to the 'safety first' principle, and are reluctant to abandon traditional methods which, while satisfactory enough in days when no competition had to be faced, are of no avail to-day.

"American firms advertise far more than British firms do, and the results appear to bear out the slogan. It pays to advertise."—Reuter.

"SINGULARLY LOYAL"

Archbishop Praises Anglo-Indians

LONDON, (By Ail Mail.)

Anglo-Indians were praised by the Archbishop of York, when he took the chair at a meeting at Westminster School.

The meeting was in support of St. Faith's House (Madras) Association.

St. Faith's House is a woman's settlement which is doing religious, social and educational work among the poor European and Anglo-Indian communities in the City of Madras.

The Archbishop said that the Anglo-Indians had been singularly loyal and that we had done singularly little for them. He recalled that they were descendants from alliances between members of the old East India Company and Indians.

These people were not received in the British communities in India and there was every reason for doing something for them.

Sir Charles Innes said that we could rely on the loyalty of the Anglo-Indians. They had been extensively employed on the Indian railways. There was, however, serious unemployment as well as cases of abject poverty. Their standard of living had always been precarious and was now more so.

Lahore, April 2.—Sir P. C Ray, President-elect of the Indian Insurance Conference arrived this morning at Lahore. The conference opens tomorrow.—A. P.

WEEK-END TRAGEDIES

Cloth-vendor And Victoria Driver End Woes By Suicide

THREE CHILD FATALITIES

Two cases of suicide and three fatal accidents were inquired into by the City Coroner on Monday.

"I have no desire to live. Goodbye everybody." A scrap of paper containing these words was found in the coat-pocket of a 22-year old cloth-vendor, named Vrijlal Cooverji. The man was found in an unconscious condition in the Mulji Jetha Market on Sunday, and on removal to the G.T. Hospital died as a result of opium-poisoning. The Jury, after recording evidence, came to the conclusion that the opium was self-administered and returned a verdict of suicide.

Another sad case of suicide was that of an old Victoria-driver, named Ibrahim Ismail, who was found dead with his throat cut in the Gowalia Stables, Belassis Rd.

Evidence showed that the deceased was suffering from a throat disease for some months past, and was feeling despondent, because he was not cured. A verdict of suicide in this case also was returned.

A fall from a height of about 60 feet proved fatal to Sakina Hasanali, 8-year old girl, residing with her parents on the fifth floor of a building at Nagdevi Street on Sunday. The child overbalanced, while peeping out of the window of her house and fell to the ground. She sustained a fracture of the skull. "Accidental death due to fracture of the base of the skull" was the verdict.

Similar verdicts were returned in the cases of Dhanu Dhanji, a child aged 18 months, who sustained fatal burns on March 24 at Poibavdi and at the inquest held on Harischandra Vasant, another child, aged 2 years, who also sustained scalds.

GIRL TRACED IN UNDERGROUND PIT

Sensational Kidnapping Case Before Bilaspur Magistrate

BILASPUR, April 2.

A sensational kidnapping case is pending for judgment before Khan Saheb Izuddin Ahmed, Magistrate First Class Bilaspur.

It is alleged that a Maulvi who was a tutor to a minor girl of 12 one night kidnapped the girl from her home after sending away her parents on some pretext. When the parents returned after an hour, they found both the Maulvi and their daughter missing. A search was immediately made for the girl but the accused denied all knowledge of her.

The Sub-Inspector of Police Pendhra Road Station whose aid was then sought, succeeded in tracing the girl after a searching enquiry lasting for several days. It is alleged that the accused hid the girl in an underground pit 6 feet long and three feet wide which could be opened only by a trap door.

It is also alleged that the accused covered the trap door under a matress and kept his bedstead over the door. In order to avoid suspicion he also asked one of his wives to sit on the bedstead with a veil on her face.

When the trap door was opened, the girl was found sitting inside by the side of a burning candle.—United Press.

DISPLAY FOR INDIAN VISITORS

Showing Them What Austria Can Produce

VIENNA, (By Air Mail.)

During April the Austro-Indian Society in Vienna will arrange an exhibition of Austrian exportable goods and raw materials in order to show the Indian visitors what Austria is able to produce.

The organiser of the exhibition is Dr. Pundit Agnihotri, an Indian Brahmin, who has been staying in Europe for some years and has been studying in Vienna.—Reuter.

NEW ORISSA PROVINCE

Rival Groups On "Minimum Demands"

CUTTACK, March 29.

Two main groups—one belonging to the Raja of Parlakhemidi and the other to the Raja of Kallikote—have been formed in connection with the "minimum demand" resolution passed by the last Utkal Conference held ot Cuttack in connection with the amalgamation of other Oriya-speaking tracts with the proposed New Orissa Province. The first expresses the opinion that the new Province will not be acceptable unless Parlakhemidi and other tracts are added and the second urges the working of the new province as announced.

SANITATION IN BROACH

Deplorable Condition

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, April 1.

It appears from the administration report of the Committee of Management that the cost of working the Department of health came to Rs. 69,971 It is true that the Health Officer is maintained on the pay of Rs. 350 per month. Two Sanitary inspectors are paid monthly salaries of Rs. 60 to 80 respectively. Five ward inspectors and 200 Bhangis are also employed to keep the city clean Inspite of all this expenditure the sanitation of city has remained deplorable.

Even to-day when the epidemic of meningitis is raging throughout Gujerat the sanitation of Broach has not been improved. Three cases of meningitis have occurred here. The whole area of Hethana Ghunswad, Bhatiyarwad, Kanoongawad Malbaridarwada ditches and various other localities are full of dirt and refuse The cattle for slaughtering are also allowed to be kept in the open space just adjoining the Bhaliyarwad. This locality is thickly populated and many inhabitants have complained that they had to pass sleepless nights owing to the foul smell. Is it not a matter of great regret that Committee of Management have not managed to provide a shade for these butcher's cattle? Is it not the duty of the Committee of Management to erect a temparary shade for these cattle in order to remove the chief cause of meningitis? Why do the sanitary inspectors not go into the bye-lanes daily to inspect their sanitation? Why are the public latrines not washed twice a day? Why are the heaps of dusts and refuse allowed to accumulate in the by-lanes and principal open spaces?

The public has lost faith in th competency of the Committee to deal with the situation arising out of the outbreak of meningitis. The infectious disease hospital opened by the Committee cannot be called a hospital at all. It is merely a temporary shade for accommodating omnibuses.

RESCUED FROM ACTIVE VOLCANO

Lovers' Fatal Jump Sequel

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Because their parents refused to let them marry, young Miss Miyake and her lover, cast themselves into the smoking crater of the active volcano Asoyama.

Some officers of a mountain artillery battery, who were sightseeing, shortly afterwards came to the edge of the crater. Looking down through the sulphurous fumes, they described the two bodies lying, writhing, on a bed of volcanic ash 250 feet below.

Securing some ropes, they formed a rescue party and after an hour's hard work climbing down the almost perpendicular walls of the crater, succeeded in reaching the ledge on which the bodies were lying. The man was dead, but the girl, though severely injured, was alive. It took the gallent rescuers, who were almost suffocated by the sulphurous fumes in the crater, two hours of hard work before they succeeded in carrying the unconscious girl and the body of her lover back to safety.

But, as the Colonel of the Battery remarked, "Such a task was not difficult for military men."—Reuter.

KIPLING'S EMPIRE TOAST

LONDON, (By Ail Mail.)

The Overseas League asked Mr. Rudyard Kipling to phrase a simple toast to the Empire.

He responded with the words: "Our Empire, Her Peace, Her Power, Her Security."

This toast has been warmly received by kindred Empire Societies and other organisations.

Among those who have intimated that they will either officially adopt the toast or recommend it as and when proceedings and engagements permit of suitable expression are the following: The Royal Empire Society; the Victoria League; The National Citizen's Union; the Navy League; the Air League of the British Empire, and The Army and Navy Club.

JAM SAHEB'S WEDDING POSTPONED

JAMNAGAR, April 2.

The marriage of H. H. the Maharaja Jam Saheb with the princess of Sirohi and grand-daughter of the Maharao of Cutch that was to take place in May next is, it is reliably understood, postponed for about eight months as H. H. the Maharao of Cutch, the grand-father of the bride, is proceeding to England in a few days.—United Press.

Japan's Pseudo-Generous Gesture To Lead Asia

Defenders Of Truth & Justice Must Face Advocates Of "Might Is Right", Yellow Or White,

The pursuit of happiness by humanity has been a long and wearying chase—so full of disappointments that to-day we see men trying all sorts of short cuts in the hope of reaching their goal more quickly than seems possible by following the paths along which we have been stumbling and groping. In Europe and in the United States the world sees the most astounding experiments being made, and the permanent value of the research-work which is going on in these vast socio-economic laboratories is in process of being tested. Meanwhile there are 1,000 million men and women in Asia who, during the past century, and more particularly within the last fifty years, have been shaken out of the comparative calm of their Oriental ways of doing things (or not doing them), and started out in pursuit of those who were already pursuing that elusive happiness which has often seemed so near but proved so far. It was at one time thought that the application of steam—and afterwards of electric—power to the work formerly done by manual labour would speed up the rate and reduce the cost of production to such an extent that hours of toil would be so rapidly reduced, and opportunity for rest, recreation, study, and the general social development of communities so rapidly extended, that not only peace and prosperity but the Golden Age of Humanity was just around the corner.

POST-WAR CHANGES

But something went wrong somewhere—just what, and where, and how is like the origin of that Great War in 1914 which was responsible for bringing things to a head, an issue which it is difficult to keep free from pre-conceived prejudices, but which most of us now frankly confers was nobody's fault and everybody's. However, the world is in a mess—there can be no argument about that, and the question is, what can be done about it? Most of the European and American peoples are actively engaged in wrestling with their own particular problems, with now and again a glance at their neighbours to see how they are getting on and sometimes—though not too frequently—to ascertain what opportunities there may be for co-operative effort. Here in Asia, however, national economic development has not reached the stage where the breakdown of financial and industrial machinery following a long period of world-depression produces the disastrous results which have been seen in more highly developed countries. China, Japan, and India are still mainly agricultural countries, and though suffering from the reactions of economic disasters in the Occident, have not and will not feel the effects so acutely. The man used to a full-course dinner every day and who now has difficulty in getting a scrape of butter to put on a crust of bread suffers more than he whose rice-bowl is rarely if ever filled, and who finds that instead of being an inch from the top the level has dropped to an inch and a half.

PAN-ASIATIC MOVEMENT

Nevertheless, the toiling millions in China, Japan, and India have their own ideas about happiness, and like the rest of humanity, are interested in any plan which seems to offer them an opportunity to avoid the pitfalls into which Occidental nations have fallen, and possibly provide a short cut which will enable them to beat the Western nations in the great marathon-race. Such a scheme is being offered to the Oriental peoples—by Japan. It is not a new idea, this Pan-Asiatic movement, but it is being very actively boosted of late, first in Tokyo at a "Congress of Young Asia," and more recently in Dairen at a congress of the Pan-Asiatic League, attended by some forty delegates of nine different nationalities. Not much information has been given out concerning the proceedings at Dairen, beyond the usual "Asiatic solidarity" to be founded and maintained by the might of Japan, and the establishment of an "all-Asia spiritual and economic bloc." Concerning the recent congress in Tokyo, however, there is much more information available, and it may be well to mention that General Araki, ex-Minister for War, whose friendly attitude towards China must be quite familiar to our readers, is among these who are anxious that "Asia shall be a happy home for the Asiatic races." The gallant General, and the various Japanese politicians and diplomats associated with this movement, have the firm conviction "that the same blood and thought are interfused among the Asiatic peoples," who must be liberated from all forms of slavery and oppression, and be inspired by a "new spirit of Asia which promises to humanity the rise of a higher and happier world from the aches of materialistic modern civilisation."

"CRADLE OF HUMAN RACE"

The Japanese sponsors of the "Congress of Young Asia" issued the following statement which sets forth their aims and objects in detail:—

In Asia lay the cradle of the human race and the origin of human civilization. Thousands of years before the Christian era, when humanity had scarcely emerged from barbarism, the Asiatic peoples had already built institutions of their own. Humanity's cultural debt to Asia thus can hardly be over-estimated.

The glory that was Asia and the grandeur that was the Orient are no more. Freedom and justice have fled. Disruption and alienation, ignorance and injustice, oppression and exploitation have take hold of the Asiatic peoples and bound their destiny in shackles of iron.

The Great War which is responsible for the political, economic, and social crisis confronting the world to-day, was the inevitable fruit of the materialism of the West.

FOR YOUTHS TO ACT

Now is the time for the youths of Asia to revive the ancient traditions of the East, the spiritual culture of Asia, which has persisted in the face of great vicissitudes. Throughout its long history, the same Asiatic blood has flowed in our veins and the same thoughts (religion, philosophy, and the arts) have stirred our minds. They have interfused among us, however far apart we lived. These constitute the life-stream of Asia.

Only by the modern youths of Asia, realizing this point and at the same time bravely facing the realities of the modern world and fostering friendship and goodwill among themselves, can the Asiatic races hope to come into their own in a strong spiritual bond and co-operation. Such must be the new spirit of Asia.

Reconstruction of liberty and justice, and emancipation and happiness of Asia must be the aspirations of this new spirit. When the great inspirations of the past arise in the hearts of Asiatic youths, then shall a great light illumine the footsteps of the Asiatic races. Then shall a splendid new civilisation and a new world of a better and happier humanity arise out of the ashes of the modern materialistic civilization, "with the light of morning in its eyes."

RIGHT V. MIGHT

A little of this sort of things goes a long way—especially when it comes from Japan. The fundamental idea of Pan-Asiatic unity was expressed much more effectively—and may we point out, much more honestly and sincerely—by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen ten years ago, and in a speech delivered in Japan, of all places in the world! But there was a very important different to be noted—Dr. Sun stressed the fact that some day the white and yellow defenders of right have to unite against the white and yellow defenders of might, which is something very different to a mere line-up of opposing forces according to their varying complexions. "The oppressed are not confined to Asia," declared the late Leader—and if he were alive to-day, he would add that the oppressors are not confined to the blonde-haired and white-skinned races. In other words, China is not interested in these pseudo-generous gestures by Japan—this pose of magnificent magnanimity and willingness to lead Young Asia to the promised land of freedom and light, under the direction of General Araki and others like him. We have seen enough during the past three years of that sort of leadership, and prefer to struggle along as we have been struggling to make China "a happy home" for her people and for such others who care to come and live amongst us and assist in but not obstruct the great work of national reconstruction upon which we are engaged. We know all about the glory that has passed and the grandeur that is no more—and we know how Japan went through the ordeal attending the transition from feudalism to modernism—and we know with what very close and keen interest Japan is watching the present travail of China, and why. And knowing all this, we are not at all grateful to General Araki and his associates for offering to lead the yellow races against the white, and prefer to take our stand on the principle laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen—to prepare for the day when the white and yellow defenders of truth and justice will have to face the yellow and white advocates of "might is right."—"The People's Tribune."

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Vad 4, 1999
Muslim—Zihez 18, 1352
Parsi—Meher 29, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 32m.
Sunset—6h. 53m.
Hightide—1-32, 14-19.
Lowtide 7-42, 20-09

National Indian Assn. Bombay, Ladies Branch "At Home", at P. V. M. Gymkhana, Lady Brabourne attending 5-15 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: West Kents vs. Bhopal Wanderers or Christ Church Old Boys. Bombay Gymkhana ground 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 4

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey: U. S. Gymkhana, Nasik vs. Manavdar, Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 7.

S. S. Rajputana, with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Khurshedji J. B. Wadia will deliver the first of his series of lectures in Gujarati on "God—Nature and Man". The subject will be explained by charts and diagrams.

ANDHRA NILAYAM

Dr. C. Narayammurty M.A.L.T. Phd. will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Andhra Nilayam, Parel, to-day (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the "Spirit of History."

MASKATI DISPENSARY

The number of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa road of Suratin the month of March 1934 were as under:—

Men 3,657, women 3,145, chi'dren 3,541, and labour 12, making a total of 10,355.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI JAMAT

The general meeting of the institution will be held on Sunday 8th inst.) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid Premises at (Palagalli) Samuel Street.

3 ARTS SANGEET DAY.

The Arts Sangeet Day will be held on Sunday (8th inst.) when Shahzadah Prince Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadur of Rampur will declare the proceedings open at 9-30 a.m. at Blavatsky Lodge, Kennedy Bridge. Demonstrations will be given by the Rajah Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur, Dr. Ranjit Singh of Allahabad, Pundit Bhatkhade', and H. H. the Maharajah of Bajang. Atiya Begum will preside.

At 9 p.m. a classical concert will be rendered by Tara-Satara and Alakhnanda of Benares who will give in Nautch "Tandav, Laashya, Nutvari," Parmalu, Sangeet, Lucknow, Jaipuri, Nrit-ke-Bol," of each of these classical styles and also render "Jalkrido Nrit" and Dwadasha Kripan" Tikshona" Nautch on water and sword blades).

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

By inadvertence a group-photograph of the members of this institute appeared on page 3 of our issue of the 30th ultimo under a wrong headline, "Bombay's New Government Institute." The headline should have read, instead, "Bombay New Commercial Institute."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Invisible Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Going Hollywood". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"I am Suzanne!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"42nd Street". Daily at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.

PATHE—"Cradle Song". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Tara Sundari'. Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Talism-e-Talwar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Four Laurel—Hardy Comedies". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Vagabond Prince". Daily at 5-5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad'. Daily at 5, 7-35 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vasant Sena". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Khawab-e-Hasti". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal Commercial Bulletin. 12 noon. Indian music. 1 p.m. Market opening rates. European music. 2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. Close down 10-30 p.m

4-30 p.m. Time Signal. Ladies' Hour. 5 p.m. Household Hints. 5-30 p.m. Music from Capitol Cinema 6-30 p.m. Organ recital by H. J. W. Miller. 7-30 p.m. Book Talk. 7-40 p.m. Market prices. Interval. 8-45 p.m. News, weather and market rates. 9-10 p.m. Miss Tara in light Indian music. Close down 10-30 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Droitwich Spa Orchestra
8-30 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
9-45 p.m. From a Ringside Seat, a sports talk by Bombardier Wells.
10 p.m. The British String Quartet
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. Looking Backards, a broadcast review of the past month.

REVISED POSTAL RATES

With effect from April 1 the following revised rates of postage on letters and book, pattern and sample packets posted for transmission by the inland post, have come into force.

LETTERS

For a weight not exceeding half a tola One anna.

For a weight exceeding half a tola but not exceeding two and a half tolas. One anna and three pies.

For every two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, exceeding two and a half tolas. One anna and three pies.

BOOK, PATTERN AND SAMPLE PACKETS

For the first five tolas or fraction thereof. Nine pies.

For every additional five tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas. Six pies.

MENAKA'S DANCE RECITAL

Date Changed

The opening date has been altered from Wednesday, April 4 to Saturday April 7. Tickets issued for April 4 will be vad'd for the opening night.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne have consented to be present on the opening night.

THE LATE DR. A. N. MELDRUM

Science College Principal Who Leaves Happy Memories

(From A Contributor).

In the death that took place recently in particularly tragic circumstances of Dr. A. N. Meldrum, the staff and students of the Bombay Royal Science Institute have lost a Principal of the Institute with whom they have been associated for over ten years and who unquestionably has left behind him the imprint of his genial, if at the same time highly individual, personality.

SCIENTIST & SCOTCH.

Dr. Meldrum was once of those persons whose career in life confines them within the precincts of the laboratory or lecture hall wall and the academical campus and whose contact with the external world is necessarily slight and insignificant but who, all the same influence all those professionally associated with their—scholars and teachers, the Drs. Faustus whose sphere of life activity is well protected against any vulgarian fame. However, a man like him could make himself felt for better and for worse, and one has no doubt the deal Principal leaves behind him a favourable impression and kindly memories. He was Scotch: and he was a scientist. And the character and qualities of both were combined in his personality. It is hardly necessary to say, then, that despite his having been placed in a position of administrative authority, the mental and spiritual refinement that science always produces in its follower predominated in his actions especially during the difficult days of the C. D. movement.

MAN OF TACT.

He was known to have been tactful and kindly and human towards his boys and girls which unfortunately cannot be said of many of his confreres in other branches of official ecademic learning. He never, as far as the writer of this notice is aware, was harsh to his pupils; he never 'let them down.' His students, I think, ought to be able to speak of the personal interest he took in their work and the Indian student especially is sensitive to the kind of influence that the many exerted in reaction of a scientific temper and a kindly, Scotch disposition.

OUR CONDOLENCE.

It is a profound tragedy that a man like him should have met a premature death and been singled out for an undeserved misfortune in his only sons sudden and equally tragic death when he recently retired in termination of his life time labours. His students as well as the public which held him in respect can only share the sadness of the situation and offer their sincere condolence to the poor widow and his two daughters.

JAIN WORKER ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

(From A Correspondent)

Seth Acialsingh, a prominent Congress worker of Agra was warmly received at the Bombay Central Station by Jain Conference workers this morning. He has come to join the general meeting of the All-India S. C. Jain Conference. He is also seeing Jain youths in connection with the Youth Conference work.

He will leave for Agra in a day or two.

HONOUR MARTYRS THROUGH KHADI

"To prove your love towards your Motherland, take a vow to use Swadeshi only. Khadi is the unique thing amongst the host of Swadeshi. It gives crumbs of breads to our poor brothers and sisters.

Thousands of sons and daughters of India have undergone untold hardships. Let us honour those martyrs of our Motherland by taking a vow of life long acceptance of Khaddar only."

—SHOORJI VALLABHADAS.

Cheap Khadi

The Agent, All-India Spinners' Association, Bombay Branch, Bombay writes:—

"Sales of Khadi at specially reduced rates on account of the National Week celebration, have commenced. Therefore we take this opportunity to remind habitual Khadi wearers and dealers in Khadi outside Bombay and Mofussil that up-country orders received by this Bhandar till 15th of April will be executed at special reduced rates.

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

Professor Sorab Davar Succeeds Mr. A. M. U. Kajiji As President

We understand that Mr. A. M. Kajiji, the President of the Shareholders' Association, has resigned owing to ill health and Mr. Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-at-law is elected President in his stead.

The Shareholders' Association has been doing very useful work for the past three or four years in the interest of the shareholders and Principal Davar being the life and soul of that institution, it was in fitness of things, that the Managing Committee should have elected him as president.

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff has been elected vice-president.

INDIANISING FREE MASONRY

Prof. Davar Appointed To Degree Hitherto Monopolised by Europeans.

In every department of the country, the demand of the people is for Indianization. The Government, as well as business men, appreciate the force of the argument and wherever it is possible, they try to appoint Indians, if available.

The Masonic fraternity was so far monopolized by Europeans or Britishers but they too have seen the wisdom of appointing Indians in high office and we understand that Principal Sohrab R. Davar, has been appointed Deputy District Grand Master of Mark Degree, which is the first time that an Indian has been appointed to that office, which has, so far, been held solely by Europeans.

Wor. Bro. Davar, is a keen and enthusiastic Freemason and holds high distinctions in Freemasonry and the masonic authorities have conferred upon him this honour in recognition of the great services he has rendered to the fraternity in various capacities, particularly as District Grand Registrar for the past few years.

ILLITERACY IS AT ROOT OF ALL HUMAN SUFFERINGS

Miss Rustomji Draws Shocking Picture Of Bombay City

The third day of the fourth session of the Bombay Division Education Week at King George English School at Dadar, on Monday, was marked by a programme of lectures and model teaching classes. The proceedings were brought to a close with the closing address delivered by Mr. V. N Chanvarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and with a social function.

Of the lectures one was on "The Ideal of Service in Education" by Prof. S. G. Warti, while Prof. R. P. Kar read a paper on "Thought's on the Teaching of Science."

In the course of his lecture Prof. Warti said that Cardinal Newman in his "University" defined the aim of education as "the harmonious development of mind." Man in spite of his enlightened selfishness was still social in instinct and the latest development in the ideal of Education was a swerving towards the ideal of "good citizenship." A new orientation of the ideals of Education to fit in with the new ideas and conditions of social life was, therefore, a necessity. The speaker wanted the "instinct of neighbourliness," in the larger sense in which Christ used it in the Parable of the Good Samaritan, developed in the student. The new era of co-operation and of service on behalf of interdependent social units demanded such an orentation in the ideal of Education pleaded the professor.

Miss A H B Rustomji, who presided, said that "Sanitation, sickness, poverty and all that sort of thing" were nothing when compared to the terrible illiteracy problem that lay at that root of human suffering. Referring to some statistics from the last census of the city, she said that the problem of illiteracy could be realised when it was remembered that there were 80,000 illiterates who did not know to read or write a single letter in the City of Bombay.

It meant that for every 2 men who passed through the hands of the Secondary teacher, 13 were totally illiterate. For every 5 women 61 remained aborigines. This was a stupendous problem, the urgency of removing which far exceeded the problems of suffering, poverty, etc., and to remove which illiteracy must first be shed.

Prof. R. P. Kar next delivered a lecture and traced the course of the history of Science Teaching in schools.

It was only the post-war development that had really advanced the cause of science to an appreciable extent. Since 1913 science teaching in Bombay saw two "overhauls", of course, one in 1917 and another in 1926. It was a result of the 1926 syllabus that science was divided into important branches as, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, natural Science, Zoology, Astronomy, etc. The recognition of Biology was the most important change in the course of teaching of science in the Presidency, remarked the professor.

The Secondary School Syllabus was severely criticized by the speaker as being "too childish and elementary" for boys and girls of 16 and 17, who really were not interested in the theory of science as such.

Prof. G. R. Paranjpe, defended the present system of teaching of science, that is, theoretical science as taught in school.

Mr. V N Chandavarkar in his closing address referred to the use of such gatherings as the Education Week and other conferences. "To cement the unity among the real educationists" was the object in view.

ALLEGED CHEATING

A Yogi Under Arrest

The Bombay police have arrested an old Hindu Yogi, Parshottamdas Muni, on the charge of cheating.

The Yogi is alleged to have induced many of his followers to believe in his theory that a descendant of Shri Ram would be born in Bombay, that after his birth an enormous army would suddenly appear in India, and that this army would drive out the British and establish the reign of the descendant of Shri Ram.

It is further alleged that he suggested to his followers that as in the war that would ensue between the British and the "army of Shri Ram" their lives and property would be in danger, they should entrust all their valuables into his keeping.

Many people, it is alleged, did so and the case came to light because one of his followers, a Hindu widow lost faith in his teaching and called upon him to return to her the gold and silver ornaments that she had entrusted into his keeping. On the Yogi's failing to do so, a case was lodged against him with the police and his arrest effected on Saturday last.

A disciple of the Yogi has also been taken into custody, as it is alleged the ornaments were disposed of through him.

CORONER THANKS JAMIAT SINGH

For Starting League To Prevent Stove Tragedies

A score of Anti-Stove League workers paraded the streets of Bombay throughout Sunday, Princess Street, Kalbadevi, Kika Street, Bhuleshwar and adjoining streets were visited.

Nearly 100 meetings were held in the chawls attended by large number of people. Several of the ladies expressed their horror and indignation at the loss of valuable lives through stove tragedies. Bhoi Patrikas written with chalk in the streets asking people to desist from the use of stoves if they valued the lives of their wives and children.

A regular staff has been engaged for this work and as soon as the funds permit, leaflets and handbills in all the languages will be distributed.

Rao Bahadur Athalve, the City Coroner has written a letter to Sardar Jamiat Singh thanking him for starting the league "which should take measures to prevent the appealing deaths which have been occuring among Gujarati young women by the use of primus stoves."

In order to verify each and every tragedy which occurs through the use of stoves, the League is engaging the services of a private detective, who will conduct investigations in each case and bring out all the facts to light.

The Anti-Stove League will be glad to receive applications for this job.

MAKE KHADI YOUR SPECIAL CONCERN

Mahatma's Advice To Navas Nataks

SAHARSA, April 2.

In response to a request for a message from the Natakas of the Kangdi Gurukul, Gandhiji has sent the following message through Pandit Dharamvir Vidyalankar: "I hope that Navas Nataks would take up service of Harijans in right earnest and dedicate themselves to the cause of Daridra Narayan by making Khadi their special concern."—A. P.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BANDRA

Two Persons Arrested

On Saturday a drunken brawl, resulted in the alleged murder of Gasper Victor Mascarenhas, a Christian taxi-driver, near the Municipal pork market at Bandra Lawrence Peter Gonsalves, a baker, and Salvador Peter Antone Fernandes have been arrested by the police.

The Head Clerk of the Local Board of Gondia has been suspended for alleged misconduct and a departmental enquiry is going on against him.

Lest We Forget!

Leaders' Appeal For National Week

NEW DELHI, April 1.

The following joint appeal has been issued signed by Dr. Ansari, Dr. Mohamad Alam, Pandit Santanam, Messrs. K.M. Munshi, S. Satyamurti, K.F. Nariman, R. K. Sidhwa, Nekiram Sharma, Acharya, Jugalkishore Agarwal, Dr. B. C. Roy, Syt. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and Sjt. T.C. Goswami:—

"Once more the nation is nearing the celebration of National Week, which commences from April 6. No one can afford to forget that the inauguration of the National Week was the work of no less a person than the world-honoured Gandhiji and its object is to rouse national conscience and to espouse the sacred cause of the poorest of the population of India by means of nationwide sale of Khadi, the only ray of hope for their salvation. India is a subject nation, thousands and millions of her sons and daughters are starving in dark and obscure corners of the land. To those Khadi is the only ray of hope.

"During the National Week let us examine our nation's history during the last 15 years. Let us mark its progress and let us lay our fingers on the errors. Let us consider when and why we stop and how we go on with the work.

"If we ponder over such questions, the only reply comes that the motive-power of all our national activities is service of the poor. That service alone will bear fruit. Let us with confidence buy Khadi during the National Week and mark the gathering of the nation's strength."—A.P.

KHADI FEEDS THE POOR

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

It is a matter of regret that the A. I. S. A. has to issue appeals from time to time for clearance of Khaddar. To-day when unemployment and starvation prevail in every nock and corner of the land, it is the sacred duty of every men and woman to assist their countrymen in their efforts of reviving national industries.

The Khadi industry has proved to be a blessing to the poor and especially to poor sisters. Khadi gives bread to the poor. Everyone who purcheses Khadi receives blessings of feeding the poor.

Therefore, I earnestly hope and trust that the generous public will earn the blessings by buying Khadi during the National Week.

HANSA MEHTA.

KHADI IS CENT. PER CENT SWADESHI

The National Week, to a large extent, is a Khadi week. The greater, the clearance of Khadi by the people during the week, the better the fruits we obtain out of it.

Khadi is cent percent Swadeshi. For manufacturing Khadi one has not to import foreign machinery, foreign cotton, foreign capital and other articles from beyond the sea. It is only in Khadi that cent percents of the investment remain in our land.

In nothing but Khadi lies the economic salvation of our land. I appeal to my brothers and sisters to buy Khadi during the Week and thus reach nearer to the goal of Independence.

LILAVATI MUNSHI.

DEAD BODY IN DEALWOOD BOX

Brought To Bombay For Identification

A deal-wood box containing a dead body has been brought to Bombay from a station near Nasik where it was found by the police. The body is now lodged at the morgue in the Coroner's Court for identification.

PICNICER DROWNED AT VERSOVA

Versova was the scene of a drowning tragedy late on Sunday afternoon when a member of a picnic party Mr. John Farrens, a European (27) residing at the Young Men's Christian Association, Byculla, was caught by an undercurrent and engulfed by the waters.

ANDHERI N. A. C. BUDGET DISCUSSION

Strong Financial Position

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, April 2.

Provision for the asphalting of certain roads and construction of drainage was made by the Andheri Notified Area Committee at a meeting held at Gazdar Hall to discuss the Budget for the next year. Mr. Caesar D'Mello, Chairman of the Committee, presided at the meeting of members of the Committee which discussed the Budget briefly.

The Budget disclosed a credit balance of Rs. 20,000 and the Committee decided to set apart Rs. 14,000 for expenditure on the asphalting of the roads under the Committee's control.

Dr. Ghaswala dwelt upon the necessity of constructing a drain in the Andheri Cavthan and after some discussion a sum of Rs. 1,100 was sanctioned for this purpose.

It was resolved that the Local Board Suburban District be notified that from the 1st of May 1934 the rent for the occupancy of the ground floor of the Gazdar Hall would be increased from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100, the increase being attributed to the several facilities enjoyed by the Board.

RAISINS BY COMPULSION

Turkish Backers Ordered To Increase Quota In Bread

TRANSOCEAN. (By Mail.)

All bread baked in Turkey on at least one day a week must in future contain 15 per cent of raisins. This regulation was issued recently by the Ministry for Agriculture in order to relieve Turkish farmers of the great surplus of unsaleable raisins.

The Minister announced that the order will be vigorously enforced and all evasions severely punished.

The REGAL
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(AIR-CONDITIONED)
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
M.-G.-M.'S MUSICAL ROMANCE
Marion DAVIES
GOING HOLLYWOOD
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Reduced Prices: Rs. 2-4; Re. 1-2 As. 9 & As. 4.

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THE PICTURE THAT HAS THE WORLD AGHAST!
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Death-dealing thrills lurking in an icy wilderness
NEXT SATURDAY AT THE REGAL.

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EASTER SPECIAL
A NEW STAR TO THRILL ALL FILM LOVERS

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CRADLE SONG
Book early . . . Phone 41561
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IT'LL HAVE THE WHOLE TOWN TALKING
NOEL COWARD'S
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1934

MASS EDUCATION

Educational conferences are being held all over the country and everywhere the cry goes forth for more mass education. The cry is prompted by the economic, social and political needs of the country and the most backward communities are often the loudest in their clamour for more educational facilities. But almost everywhere the progress in mass education is held up for want of funds and of adequate recognition by Government of the urgency of this reform. So far as the situation in the Bombay Presidency is concerned, the question has been ably discussed by Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, in a pamphlet entitled "Mass Education in India" with special reference to our own Presidency. The pamphlet is an earnest attempt by an experienced educationist to promote mass education even in the face of financial stringency and deserves to be carefully read by all interested in the question.

The Outstanding Fact.

The outstanding fact with regard to primary education in Bombay is that out of 100 children of primary school age only 37 attend primary schools and the present total expenditure on primary education is a little over two crores of rupees. If all the children of primary school age are to be brought to school, the total cost is estimated by Mr. Parulekar to come to about Rs. 5,50,00,000. With the public funds that are now available or may be reasonably expected to be available in the near future, or at the rate of progress made during the last decade or so, it will be at least a generation before the goal will be reached Yet considerable progress toward the goal is in the immediate future essential to India's political and social advance. How then can primary education be popularised in spite of financial stringency? That is a problem which has got to be seriously considered by all those who would not merely wait for something to turn up to improve the financial condition of the Presidency. Mr. Parulekar deals with this question exhaustively and with the knowledge of the progress of mass education in the various progressive countries of the world. His principal recommendations for economy are: (1) increasing the number of pupils per teacher from 30 to 60; (2) reducing the period of the primary school course from 5 to 4 years; (3) simplificaton of the curriculum; (4) raising the minimum age of admission from 6 to 7; and (5) adoption of the shift system or some variation thereof. Mr. Parulkar is aware that these suggestions are likely to reduce the efficiency of primary education, low as it is even now. But he argues that "the choice before us is one between 'efficient' instruction of the few and the literacy of the many' and chooses the latter alternative, remarking that it is unwise "to make a fetish of efficiency and at its altar sacrifice mass literacy." He adds that if he errs in his choice he errs "in good company for our fellow-bannerbearers will be some of the most enlightened countries of the world."

Best Recommendation

Mr. Parulekar attaches considerable importance to his first recommendation of raising the number of pupils per teacher from 30 to 60. He shows that the change would considerably reduce the cost of instruction. It certainly would, and more so if the number were raised to 80 or 90. He quotes the examples of many countries in the world which permitted about 60 pupils per teacher in their own campaign against illiteracy. But in most cases the high number was permitted a decade or more ago and everywhere the tendency is now to reduce it. Moreover, commonsense is enough to suggest that it is extremely difficult for Indian teachers, most of whom are untrained, to manage a huge class of sixty boys. If it is suggested that such a large class may be split up into two batches to be taken in turns, that is equivalent to the shift system which is being tried in various places including Bombay city but which is almost everywhere found to make for inefficiency. However, the number of children per teacher can be raised to 40 or a little more if teachers are properly trained to manage large classes. Similarly, the suggestion about raising the minimum age of admission from six to seven is worth being considered. Mr. Parulekar's best recommendation is with regard to the simplification of the primary curriculum and his detailed suggestions in this respect deserve to be seriously considered. The problem of promoting mass education with inadequate funds is certainly a baffling one and needs the counsel of experts. For ourselves we would make only one suggestion here. It is that where funds do not permit the starting of full-fledged primary schools, a two years' course in simple literacy may be given to children of eight or more and a one year's course to adults. Our educationists will have to give their most anxious thought to this problem if they are serious about promoting mass education.

India, The Cat's-paw Of Empire

Reviewing the results of the first year of the working of the Ottawa Convention, the "Financial Times" is obliged ruefully to admit the failure of Empire trade as a whole to respond to the stimulus of that much-boomed convention. It has been evident from the very beginning that few, if any, of the Self-Governing Dominions were prepared to make the sacrifices suggested to them by British politicians, in return for the shadowy benefits they were to derive from Imperial Preference, so-called. Further, they did not at all like the idea of antagonising non-British countries with whom they were carrying on considerable trade, by joining Great Britain in a tariff war with them. Only India was rushed blindfold into the trap set for her and, thanks to her servile Legislative Assembly, was made to accept the suicidal pact as a "great boon."

The country has begun to reap the bitter fruits of this baneful plant. For the sake of Lancashire, India is jeopardising not only her entire cotton industry, both agricultural and textile, but also her other industries. Britain being a manufacturing country principally, does not like the idea of India being turned into a manufacturing country as well, and would like her to remain as long as possible in her present condition of a producer of raw materials. Hence, under the guise of Imperial Preference, one by one, most of India's manufacturing industries,—textile, sugar, match, iron and stell, glass, paper and so on,—are coming or will come within the strangle-hold of the Ottawa Pact. Those who shut their eyes to the baneful character of the Ottawa Pact and still lament the threatened ruin of India's leading manufacturing industries like textile and sugar, are either deluding themselves or are not honest to themselves and wish to disguise the bare truth from their countrymen that by the Ottawa Pact India—and India alone—has been made the cat's-paw to draw the chestnuts out of the fire for the Empire. While India herself has been deriving practically little benefit as a result of the Ottawa Pact, she has begun to antagonise, one by one, non-British countries, the consequences of which are bound to be disastrous to her. After Japan, Italy threatens to boycott her cotton—because of preference shown to Britain. Sooner of later, other leading countries trading with India, like France, the United States, Germany, Holland, are likely to retaliate. Can India, an exporter of raw products in the main, face such onslaughts without dire consequences to herself? Only an India freed from the tantacles of the Ottawa octopus will be able to deal with the menace threatening the very foundations of her economic prosperity—and not otherwise. The Ottawa Pact must go, so far as India is concerned. Let Britain or any other member of the 'British Commonwealth' hug it to its bosom—which we doubt very much, whether any of them will do, if there is no Indian cats's-paw to draw the chest-nuts for them—but India must must take the earliest opportunity of denouncing this obnoxious Pact.

JOURNALISM ABROAD

Do Newspapers Corrupt Morals?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 24.

(By Air Mail.)

Considerable discussion took place in Fleet Street during the week regarding the policy of the "News-Chronicle" in advising readers to vote Labour, if no Liberal candidate were standing, in the London County Council elections held on 8th instant in order to keep out the Municipal Reformers. A paragraph in "Reynold's Illustrated Weekly" gave colour to the suggestions of a change in the policy of the paper. 'Reynolds's wrote: "The Editor of the News-Chronicle", Mr. Aylmer Vallance, addressing Oxford University Liberals, advocates a 'practical working alliance between Liberalism and the Labour Party." It has been suggested in Fleet Street discussions that this represents an attempt by the "News-Chronicle" to attack the "Daily Herald's" circulation by appealing for Labour support. Mr Vallance, however, would not agree with this suggestion when approached by "World's Press News" "There has been no change in the "News-Chronicle's" political policy," he said. "At the L.C.C. elections we advised our readers to vote for Liberals where there were Liberals: where there were not to vote Labour. The "News-Chronicle" is an independent Radical newspapers."

Dramatic Criticism.

"I want to prove that dramatic criticism is not only a literary menace but a public danger. It is another exploitation of that claim which the Press of this country has now fully established, namely, the right to serve a gullible public with ready-made views as well as ready-made news," said Mr. Giles Playfair at the National Liberal Club Literary Circle meeting recently. "It is fairly true to say that no play, however good, can weather the storm of adverse newspaper criticism, or worse still, newspaper neglect. Dramatic critics and newspaper editors have a double responsibility; they are responsible for the future prosperity of the theatre industry and the proper education of the theatre-going public. Dramatic criticism is entrusted to men who know no more about the theatre and the ways of the theatre, than the average engine driver knows about flying. It deceives the public and is treated as rather a bad joke by the men and women of the theatre. Dramatic criticism is as often as not worse than incompet-

(Continued on Page 8.)

PROPHECIES

Eminent statesmen of China like Mr. Eugene Chen and Chinese Ambassadors in Russia, France and Japan, have joined observers of international affairs in predicting a war in the Far East in the near future. The principal belligerants will, according to them, of course, be Russia and Japan, and it is quite likely that the fight will take place in 1936. But their suggestion that Britain and the U.S.A. will ally themselves with Russia appears to be in the nature more of a justifiable sentimental wish than a reasonable and correct anticipation of developments. The U.S.A.—despite Mr. Roosevelt's alleged Socialistic plans—and Great Britain—with the grave and stupendous responsibilities of an Empire on her hands!—both have a horror of Communism and Communistic propaganda. Alliance with Russia, in a great war, will lead to dangerous possibilities in America and the British Empire. And contact is bound to affect the Capitalist-cum-Imperialist loyalties of soldiers, sailors and airmen. The risk is too dreadful to take, and will not be taken. The fact of the matter is that both Russia and Japan, constitute, in their respective ways, a grave menace to the two great world Powers. If war does break out, the two will be left, if possible, to fight between themselves. At the end of the war—whoever the victor—the great Powers will intervene in the name of International Peace, Balance of Power, Rights of Nations and so on to insist on the maintenance of the "status quo ante-bellum," so that the only consequence of the war may be the weakening of Japan as well as Russia. And what would be more welcome than two dangers cancelling each other with the assistance of Anglo-American inactivity?

WHITHER INDIA?

British System Of Capitalism Camouflaged As Socialism Would Aggravate India's Maladies

(By Dr. BHAGVANDAS).

II.

Suggestions under the head of principles and general policies that should be embodied in the Swaraj Constitution of India have to be interspersed with reflections on the experiments being made in other countries.

With the exception of the handful of super-capitalists, including those true scourges of God, the makers of war-material, and their retainers, dependents and would-be imitators, practically all the world is agreed that unrestrained capitalism or capitalist or mercantile or economic imperialism, as it is variously called, is the greatest curse of mankind to-day. It is the direct cause of the ruthless exploitation and misery of the masses and of the wars between nations and the internal revolutions (as e.g., in the countries of South America and the smaller countries of Europe) that have been breaking the world's peace daily for some decades now. Further, British and U. S. American writers themselves agree that the bulk of these super-capitalists, financiers, enterpreneurs, armament-makers, belong to Britain and U.S.A., while a few, especially the makers of armaments, belong to France, Germany, and now Japan.

Of these again, Britain is chiefly the mother of capitalist imperialism.

POISON AND ANTIDOTE

To illustrate the duality inherent in Nature, she completed the birth of the principle of Democracy and Parliamentarianism by the travail of the revolutions against autocracy in the seventeenth century. In the same century she conceived the fetus of imperialist plutocracy, by the historical 'accident' of entrance into India. This plutocracy or capitalism is the rebirth in a new form, of democracy's old enemy, autocracy. Yet again, in counter-check of fast growing capitalism, the same Britain conceived, early in the nineteenth century, its younger brother and foe, viz, socialism, the reincarnation of democracy in the new form of Robert Owen's views and experiments.

THE CONFLICT

Thus are poison and antidote produced by the same plant, and the struggle between them rages eternally, each factor in turn becoming poison, by excess and extremism, and remedial antidote, by moderation.

To-day, the fight is not between races and nations so much as between the principles and policies of capitalist imperialism and individualism, on the one hand, and those of labourite or proletarian socialism (in many and mutually hostile forms) on the other. Races and Nations, and the poor masses and the rich classes within each race and each nation are only the cat's-paws of these titanic spirits. The indications are that the day of the 'Jinn' of unrestricted capitalism is coming to a close. Even in Britain and the U.S.A., it is on the defensive now and no longer stalks about with a cured step and head in air, but tries to take cover behind and talk through the megaphone of the catchword "Nationalism." Its rival ('Jinn' or 'farishta' devil or engel, only the end will show) may be said to be trying three experiments today, for bringig it under subjection: (1) Bolshevik Communism in Russia, which seeks to abolish capital i.e. the capitalist class, altogether; (2) Reformist Fascism in Italy which tries to restrain and regulate Capital to advance the rights of Labour, and to reconcile the two, by governmental compulsion in the last resort; (3) Gradualist Reformist Liberal-Labour State Socialism (?) in Britain which seeks to achieve economic 'equitability' (not equality) by means of the existing legislative machinery.

It may be noted here incidentally, as another illustration of Nature's polarity or duality which is always drawing opposite extremes directly out of each other, by deep-working law of action and reaction, and also as warning of the wisdom of the middle course and the un-wisdom of extremism, that 'laissez faire' capitalis individualism has unwittingly and unwillingly but inevitably evolved and organised a strong Socialist labour Union in Britain, to oppose it, while all-controlling Communist Socialism has resulted in the super-individualist Dictator in Russia and the very acme of State Capitalism.

ALTERNATIVE REMEDIES

Pt. Jawahar Lal in his reply to critics (published in the dailies on the 20th or 21st Nov. 1933) says he has 'laid down no programme at all—although a certain programme would inevitably follow if my premises and argument were correct.' In the last sentence of the reply he says: 'A real Government by the people and for the people can be established when the masses hold power, that is under socialism when all the people really share in the Government and the wealth of the country." More recently he has clearly declared himself in favour of socialism without, however, defining Socialism any further than saying that he does not approve of all the features of the Russian form of it. And it so happens that Socialism has split into many forms some of which hate each other almost as much as both hate capitalism.

Now, in the first place, the words 'would inevitably follow' would not be agreed to by thinkers and writers on the subject. Agreeing that capitalism as at present operating is a curse they speak of alternative remedies, mainly two; (1) A remodelling of Capitalism; (2) Some form of Socialism. For our purpose, it

(Continued on Page 9)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WEST AFRICA AND SEDITION.

West Africa, as our London correspondent points out, is a region, which the British visited on invitation by Native Chiefs to trade with them and help and protect them. Law-making was specifically left to the Chiefs and the British Governor was there as friend and adviser. All this happened long ago. Stress of circumstances—moral obligations towards Natives—now seem to have compelled the next characteristically inevitable step. A law is to be passed rendering any demand for independence a seditious crime punishable by seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The principle of British jurisprudence has also been upset a little. All this, however, is neither historically new nor surprisingly original. It is implicit in Imperialism to profess one thing and do something quite different.

PROMOTE SWADESHI.

An important resolution moved by Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta and adopted by the Delhi session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce enjoined on the Government and the Indian Chambers of Commerce and commercial associations to carry on an extensive "Buy Indian" campaign on the lines of the "Buy British" propaganda. We should have preferred our own familiar term Swadeshi to "Buy Indian," and as for citing the British example the people of India do not much need one from outside, but the Government of India may well learn a lesson from the Government of Britain The Indian business organisations, too, leave much to be desired in their support to the Swadeshi movement. They gain most from the movement and enlightened self-interest, if nothing higher, should teach them to help it to their utmost.

A BETRAYAL.

The Federation has passed various other resolutions, but one on the Bombay-Lancashire Pact is conspicuous by its absence. The omission could not be accidental. The kindred question of the Indo-Japanese Pact is the subject of a separate resolution, and the President expressly condemned the Bombay Pact as being only sectional and not to national advantage. In these circumstances the Federation's reticence on the subject is most amazing and suspicious and calls for an explanation. It is suspected by some that the subject was dropped lest it should give offence to the Government and the official guests present at the session. If the report is true, it reflects unmitigated disgrace on the self-respect and independence of the Federation. For such a body to be silent over a Pact that has been universally condemned by the nation is nothing less than an act of betrayal of the country's interests.

WANTED A REVOLT.

The Matri Mandal Conference, held at Delhi the other day, adopted a number of spirited resolution demanding equal rights for women, and many spirited speeches were made in support of those resolutions. Women's conferences like this are comparatively few in Northern India, especially in those parts where the purdah still prevails, and for that reason, they are much to be welcomed. But at present the theory of equal rights for women is accepted by most sensible men and what is wanted most now is action by women in defence of their rights. Among other things they may do, they may plan a regular revolt, secret or open, against their subjection, and on appointed days, do something in defiance of their irrational disabilities and in defence of their just rights. The spirit of a noble revolt will then be abroad and women's fetters will snap faster than if they are ever content with pious resolutions. India urgently needs the social emancipation of women so that they may play their full part in the political emancipation of the country.

HINDI AND URDU.

The controversy in Delhi regarding the use of Hindi or Urdu in the local Courts, Municipalities and schools is much to be regretted. For all practical purposes the two languages are the same. As regards the use of the Devnagari or the Urdu script, both may well be permitted, and it is highly desirable for the people there to learn both the scripts. We hope when the All-India Hindi Sanitya Sammelan at Delhi passed a resolution requesting the Delhi Government "to introduce Hindi in the local courts, etc." it only meant that the Hindi script should be permitted and not that it should supplant the present Urdu script. That point needs to be made clear in view of the proposal to hold an All-India Conference of Muslims at Delhi to protest against this resolution of the Sammelan.

Press Views

No Loans To States

More information is required on the grant of loans to the Governments of Indian States by the Government of India at the risk of the taxpayer of British India, than has been vouchsafed by Sir George Schuster in the Legislative Assembly on Thursday. On what principle can these loans be defended? Are the representatives of the taxpayer permitted to criticise the governments of the borrowing states with special reference to their financial administration? More, 'Grievance before supply:' are the members of the British Indian legislature permitted to relate the grievances of the subjects of the states against the governments which exist under the protecting wings of the Government of India? The answer to both of these relevant questions is an emphatic No. Why then should our legislature consent to accommodate the governments of the states? It should not.—"Leader."

Unjust And Indefensible

It is with a sense of painful surprise we learn that the cell in which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is lodged in the Alipur Central Jail is locked up from 6-30 p.m. to 5-30 a.m., that he has been given no fan, and that all the exercise he is allowed to take consists in walking outside his own yard for half an hour in the morning and evening. Such treatment of a person in Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's position betrays a complete lack of judgment, wisdom and imagination, and, besides being wholly unjust and indefensible in itsself, can only augment the volume and materially intensify the forces of discontent, dissatisfaction and bitterness in the country. If the Government in India would not follow a policy under which the question of sending such men as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to prison could never arise, surely the least it should do is to treat him in prison as such men would be treated in other civilised countries, certainly in all English speaking countries. This is not magnanimity, but simple humanity, expediency and common sense.—"Tribune."

A Muslim Woman's Lead

Our congratulation to Mrs. Amina Khatun, who has been elected a commissioner of the Jessore Municipality. She has our congratulation, because she is the first Moslem lady, who is thus honoured in Bengal or in India. None else is yet a member of any of the Legislatures or local bodies. We are glad to learn that Hindus voted solidly for her. That she was supported by woman-voters, goes without saying. We hope most fervently that her public career would be completely successful.—"Forward."

"After the Conference was over, Messrs. Nariman, Satyamurti and Asaf Ali saw Mr. Jinnah and explained to him the decisions arrived at....."

It is, however, not yet known whether he understood.

* * * *

The Sind Hindu Conference will "leave no stone unturned until the proposed separation is set aside." And it will send a deputation to England "to enlist"—for the umpteenth time with the same result—"the sympathy of Parliament and the British public."

And when that stone refuses—with the deepest regret—to turn, they will, doubtless, send a deputation to enlist the sympathy of—the League of Nations, which is confined to bed, too ill even to sympathise with its own self.

* * * *

Queer mentality they have got, these communalists. They wouldn't even think of spending usefully on their own brethren the amount of time, energy and faith that they would persistently continue to waste on "Parliament and the British public."

The patriots of the Muslim Conference are, of course, no whit behind. They would go even further. They would cheerfully surrender India's birth-right, they would surrender the interests of Hindu and Muslim; why, they would even surrender ten out of their own fourteen points to Britain lest they might have to surrender two of them to the Hindus;

* * * *

"EGYPT
A HARD TEST FOR
BRITISH TROOPS

DESERT MANOEUVRES."
—"Times of India."

Hard, no doubt, but not quite a remarkable achievement. They had at least plain ground to traverse.

British statesmen have had to manoeuvre through very thick jungles full of monsters, beasts and reptiles in the shape of promises, pledges, undertakings and solemn declarations. And they have always come out successfully.

* * * *

Apropos of the Muslim League meeting: "Not only was attendance very large but the atmosphere very healthy and the speeches were made with a full sense of responsibility."

What a poor substitute for the healthy exercises of fisticuffs and chair-bunging, which League officials had formerly resorted to with full sense of responsibility.

* * * *

"Mr. Shaukat Ali, it transpires, said nothing about the White Paper" at the League Council meeting.

He need not have.

* * * *

Writing on Bihar, Sjt. B. F. Bharucha asks: "What is Britain doing? Let not History say: Britain failed in the hour of trial."

History is helpless. It can but repeat itself.

* * * *

A fair speaker at a ladies conference at Delhi is reported to have "urged upon the people to grant equal rights and opportunities to every individual for his or her progress in life."

For that "his," our humble and grateful thanks.

Might a mere man derive therefrom the encouraging hope that the sex is changing its imperialist ideology?

* * * *

Women have taken to shorts on tennis courts.

A necessary complement to sweets off the tennis courts.

* * * *

Interviewer: "What do you consider is the great secret of your success in business, sir?"

Sugar King: "Grit, my boy—just grit!"

Remit Arrears And Suspend New Tax Collections

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 2.

Pt. Sundarlal, the well-known Congress leader of Allahabad, Mr. Narendradeva, Principal Kashi Vidyapitha and Mr. Jhawatmal Lakhasingh, lately Professor of Appled Chemistry in Sind National College, Hyderabad, conclude their lenghthy review of the problems created by the earthquake with a forceful appeal for more funds. They say:

"Bihar workers have wonderfully shouldered the responsibility that has fallen upon them. Yet we think that responsible workers in other provinces who know Hindi and possess organising capacity and who can take charge of independent centres should place their services at the disposal of Babu Rajendra Prasad for any emergency."

They strongly plead for immediate remission of all arrears of rent throughout the affected area, remission or suspension, according to the condition of a locality, of instalments for March and June 1934 and postponement of collection of choukidari tax, canal tax and other similar taxes in the affected areas.

BIHAR RECONSTRUCTION

PATNA, April 2.

The extent to which the work of permanent reconstruction and relief has progressed in Bihar is indicated by a special Correspondent of the Associated Press, who says that in Patna itself reconstruction and repair work has been taken in hand on an extensive scale.

RE-BUILDING HOUSES.

The Municipality is making sure that houses are reconstructed according to a plan and a staff of three engineers, specially appointed, are helping in the reconstruction of private buildings with a view to ensuring that construction proceeds on sound lines. The houses which are being repaired are examined by the Municipal engineers and if these are pronounced to be unsafe, the owners are not allowed to let them out.

ENGINEERS AT WORK.

An enquiry with regard to the extent to which remission can be allowed in holding tax in the Municipal area is proceeding. Engineers have been detaied to report on the extent of damage to the houses and the result of the enquiry will determine the extent of remission to be granted.

In order to be able to give such remissions Municipal laws have been changed and a new Act has been passed by the Council.

DEMAND FOR LOANS.

It appears that applications have been pouring in for house building loans under the Natural Calamities Loans Act and a number of Government officials have been deputed to make necessary enquiries with regard to these applications.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

Reports that discrimination is being made in distributing relief and that Muslims are not being fairly treated are discredited as baseless. While it is admitted that isolated cases of discrimination might have occurred, it is emphasised that there is no justification for a general allegation in this respect.

In order to satisfy the sentiments of the Muslims, the administration has in certain official relief centres co-opted Presidents on the Local Muslim Relief Committees to advise the administration with special reference to the interest of Muslim sufferers. In many places there are already Muslim officers who are naturally watching Muslim interests.—A. P.

GOVT. PUBLICITY IN BIHAR

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 2.

Dr. Jaffri, Deputy Director of Information, Government of India, has been sent down here to organise publicity on behalf the local Government of the earthquake situation and relief measures. He will be here for some time and settle down to work, after he has toured the affected parts.

BLESSING OF EARTHQUAKE

Increased Revenue For Bihar Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 2.

An interesting production of the earthquake is noticeable in the increase in the revenue of the Government which, during recent years had gone down from nearly two crores to one crore. It is stated that since January there has been an increase of 9 lakhs which is attributed to the increased income of the labouring classes consequent on the reconstruction operations.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY

Central Board To Meet On Apr. 4.

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, April 2.

A meeting of the Central Council of the All-India Antiuntouchability Board takes place here on Wednesday. Mr. Ghanashandas Birla and others are arriving here for the purpose.

INDO-BURMESE CLASH ORIGIN

Situation Quiet And Enquiry Being Held

RANGOON, April 2.

Enquiries made in connection with a fracas which occurred at Zeyawaddy yesterday, between some Indians and Burmans, show that in course of the fight ten houses belonging to Indians were burnt and 8 persons were injured and admitted to the hospital. The fight occurred on a tract of land owned by an Indian while a dancing performance was proceeding.

The situation is now quiet and enquiry is proceeding. Military police have been posted in the area.—A. P.

FACTIONAL FIGHT AT DELHI

Dispute Over Mosque Leads To Injuries And Arrests

NEW DELHI, April 1.

Seven persons received injuries and 24 arrests were made, today, following a clash between two parties of Muslims over the question of the possession of a mosque.

It is understood that for a long time tension existed over the possession of Masjid Jungalwala, in Bara Hindu Rao, between two parties, one led by Haji Nasratullah and the other by Hafiz Mohamad Usman and a civil suit is pending in the local court.

It is alleged that one party locked the "Hujra" in the mosque, and the other party objected to this action. To-day, the latter party attempted to break open the lock which their opponents tried to stop them from doing. A fight ensued resulting in the above casualties.—A. P.

IN MIDST OF DESOLATION

Thousands Rush To Pay Their Coppers To Mahatma

SAHARSA, April 2.

Mahatma Gandhi covered a distance of 110 miles to-day, which is a record for single day during his present tour.

He addressed meetings in about half a dozen places between Madhubani and Saharsa. Large crowds numbering 40 to 50,000, drawn from the villages around each place, were gathered at these meetings. In the midst of the desolation caused by the earthquake, it was remarkable how the people came forward from their temporary shelters to offer their coppers to Mahatma Gandhi in response to his appeal for funds for the earthquake relief and Harijan work.—A.P.

THEY TOO HAVE RIGHT TO BE HEARD

SAHARSA, April 2.

Half a dozen men with black flags and umbrellas appeared at an open air meeting addressed by Mahatma Gandhi at Madhubani. Referring to their presence, Gandhiji asked the audience to bear with them and treat them with patience as they too had a right to be heard. He reiterated his contention that there was no 'Shastric' sanction for untouchability and added that God regarded all humanity as equal. He challenged anybody to disprove what he had said.

In conclusion he appealed to the audience to contribute to the Harijan fund as a token of their determination to purge themselves of the sin of untouchability.

Mahatma Gandhi reached Madhubani on March 31 from Darbhanga after visiting a number of villages on the way. He motored to Rajnagar and expressed himself as deeply touched on seeing the palaces and temples of the Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga, in complete ruin on account of the earthquake.—A.P.

Purge Yourselves Of Untouchability Sin

SAHARSA, April 2.

Leaving Sitamarhi for Kamtaul, a distance of 42 miles, by car, Gandhiji addressed meetings on the way at Koriapipra, Sursand and Pupri. In the afternoon he motored to Darbhanga where he was the guest of the Maharajadiraja. He was received by the Rajkumar in the absence of his Highness, who sent a telegram to Gandhiji regretting his absence owing to unavoidable circumstances.

Gandhiji addressed a largely attended meeting at which he was presented with an address by the Rajkumar, who is the President of the District Board, Darbhanga. Gandhiji gave a vivid picture of the scenes of devastation he had seen in his tour of the earthquake affected area. Nothing could completely heal the wound Nature had inflicted on them.

Gandhiji added, they could, however, convert the cataclysm into a blessing in disguise by making it the occasion for turning the searchlight inward and purging themselves of the sin of untouchability. Although they had suffered much already, he wanted them to bring in their contributions not as a salve for their conscience or to escape from further responsibility, but as a vote for the abolition of untouchability.

The programme at Darbhanga concluded with a visit to the devastated part of the city and a workers' meeting at night.—A. P.

WANTED NEW SPIRIT

Dr. Mahmud's Message To Jinnah

PATNA, April 2.

Dr. Syed Mahmud has sent the following telegram to Mr. Jinnah, President, Muslim League, Delhi:-

"I am sorry I am unable to leave Bihar at present. I am glad to hear that you propose drastic changes in the League's constitution, but no changes are of any use unless a new spirit is infused and the country's immediate freedom adopted as the League's unconditional ideal. A halting, hesitating and feverish policy will not remove the present stagnation but a bold, fearless and "march forward" policy worthy of the future generations of Mussalmans to achieve the ideal, will bring new life to our community. In spite of our political differences yod know we always respected you and still trust you will be able to infuse life, provided you make up your mind to act."—A.P.

EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES

Nizam's Govt. To Levy At Rate Of Rs 2-4, Gross Box

SEQUEL TO ARRANGEMENT WITH GOVT. OF INDIA

HYDERABAD. (Deccan, April 2.

The Nizam's Government have decided to levy an excise duty at the rate of Rs. 2-4-0 per gross box, of locally manufactured matches, with effect from the 1st of April.

This decision is the outcome of an arrangement with the Government of India, to which Sir George Schuster referred in his budget speech in the Assembly, while announcing the decision to impose a similar duty on matches manufactured in British India. In this connection Sir George Schuster said: "In the first place it is essential to make arrangements with Indian States, as the manufacture of matches can be easily shifted, and it would be impossible to work it (duty in British India) effectively, unless a working scheme is applied through out India. The proceeds of the tax levied in States where matches are manufactured go to a common pool along with the proceeds of the British Indian tax,, and the whole amount will be divided on an estimated consumption basis between British India and the States, who have entered into the agreement."

The indigenous match industry in Hyderabad, which is five years old, has made rapid progress during the last three years, as is shown by the figures for the import of matches into the State. The imports of matches from British India between 1928 and 1930 approximated on an average to Rs. 14 lakhs annually, while for the three years 1930 to 1933 the imports fell to Rs. 8.09 lakhs, this decline being attributed mainly to the increased output of the two existing match factories of the State. The present annual output in the State is 4½ lakhs gross boxes or approximately one-third of the total consumption in the State.

The imposition of the excise duty at this stage is, therefore, regarded as likely to act as a setback to the industry, but considering that the same burden will be imposed on imported matches also, it is hoped that the local industry will be able to maintain the progress made hitherto.—A.P.

EASTER MONDAY OPENS WITH RAILWAY SMASHES

LONDON, April 2.

Easter Monday opened with two railway smashes, but, fortunately, there were no fatalities.

A light engine crashed into the back of an excursion train from Nottingham on the Stanton Bridge, Kilburn, this morning and 50 excursionists were injured, mostly slightly. he wreckage from the train crashed on the roadway, narrowly missing passing motor coaches.

Two Southern Railway trains met in head on collision at Caterham, but neither was travelling fast and nobody was injured.—Reuter.

HOLY YEAR CELEBRATIONS

Impressive Scenes At St. Peters

(Special Cable).
ROME, April 2.

Three golden bricks laid by the Pope with the golden trowel closed the holy door of St. Peters and marked the end of the Holy Year in celebration of 19th century of the crucification of Christ, wherein over a million pilgrims passed through the door.

Thousands watched the stately procession emerge from the door followed by the Pope clad in white with golden mitre carrying a lighted candle. Outside, while the choir sang the psalm, the Pope donned in white apron, knelt on the threshold door and laid the bricks closing the door until the next Jubilee in 1950.

He then extinguished the candle, washed his hands and gave the apostolic benediction to the kneeling thousands.

Counterfeiting Implements And Coins Seized

RANGOON, April 2.

A machine used in the manufacture of counterfeit coins, several counterfeiting implements, and a number of counterfeit coins are stated to have been recovered last night by the C.I.D. when they raided a house at Tamwe, and arrested three persons including a woman and a Poongyi. The accused were produced before the Court today and remanded until 7|4.—A. P

Reject Indian States' Protection Bill

APPEAL TO M. L. A.'s

Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Amritlal Sheth and Manishanker Trivedi of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference have issued the following Press Communique regarding the Indian States Protection Bill which is now before the Assembly:—

The Legislative Assembly will proceed to consider the Indian States Protection Bill early next week. The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill is already published. The basic principle of the Bill is frankly retrogade and that having been accepted by the Assembly no amount of amendments in the Select Committee can make it acceptable to those who stand for the fundamental rights of a free press, speech and association. The introduction of the drastic provisions of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act in this Bill is an entirely gratuitous interference with the freedom of criticism of the acts and measures of the rulers of the Indian States. The reason why the Indian Legislatures should be so solicitious of the susceptibilities of a group of medieval despots is not easy to understand except on the footing that the Princes will thereby be induced to become, if possible, even more dependent on the Indian bureaucracy. The explanation 5 to clause 3 in the Bill which is added by the Select Committee is, however, to be welcomed; as a result of that addition statements of facts will not come within the mischief of this Act unless a malicious intent and an attempt to create hatred, contempt or disaffection are proved. It is, however, doubtful whether this well-meant addition will be to be independent against official blandishments in political cases particularly in times like those through which are passing. The extension from the Local Government to the Governor-General-in-Council of the right of taking initiative in this matter is another small mercy for which we would be expected to be thankful to the Select Committee although it is a double-barrelled alteration. It is possible that the Government of India being removed from the local prejudices may be inclined to act impartially. On the other hand, the utterly helpless position of the Government of India regarding the Indian States under the proposed Federation is in contrast with that of the Local Governments which will be at least in theory autonomous. The question of the Jathas from British India into Indian States is not free from difficulties. Only in two or three places these Jathas were formed but the issue was complicated by the communal turn given to these demonstrations and the possibility of the elimination of Clause 4 where the question is dealt with is, therefore, remote.

MOST OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSE

The most objectionable clause is the new clause 5 where a District or Chief Presidency Magistrate is empowered to issue an order under the Criminal Procedure Code "directing any person to abstain from a certain act." Complete discretion is vested in the Magistrate in this behalf and he is to be sole judge in deciding the necessity for such an order. The extraordinary thing about this clause is that the supposed "Obstruction to the Administration of a State in India or danger to human life or safety or a disturbance of the public tranquility or a riot or an affray" are all likely to arise in an Indian State while the order is to be made by a Magistrate presiding over a Court in British India removed say five hundred even a thousand miles from the scene of the threatened eventualities. For instance a Magistrate sitting in Kumbakhonam acting on "ex Parte" evidence will be free to prohibit the holding of a meeting or the making of a speech or the organising of a demonstration on the ground that such a meeting, speech or demonstration will create a riot. say, in Patiala. This is to our mind the most absurd provision that one could imagine. Even if the Magistrates were angels, which most of them are certainly not, it is impossible for them to appraise correctly the possibilities from such huge distances on materials placed before them "ex parte" without any opportunity being allowed to the person against whom the order is te be made to challenge them. A Magistrate who can come to a correct judgment in such circumstances must, therefore, remain an abstraction. The Clause will, therefore, be capable of the grossest abuse in the hands of the Magistrates in India where the combination of executive and judicial functions is a standing anomaly. The Bill, therefore, even as it emerges from the Select Committee is as bad as it could possibly be. The only way to deal with it is to reject it in toto.

WHO NEEDS PROTECTION?

The Indian States' people will, therefore, be grateful to the popular representatives in the Assembly if they will organise an effective and successful resistance to this oppressive measure. We have in Messrs. Neogy, Das, Mittra, to mention only a few, sincere friends and able advocates and we trust that they will do all that lies in their power to put the popular point of view before the house. If there is any need for protection, it is not for the Rulers of the States but for the people of those States. As Raja Bahadur M. Krishnamachariar rightly points out, there is no independent press within State territories. No constitutional agitation is tolerated. Sir Harry Haig and Mr. Glancy may be living in a world of their own when they make appreciative references to the rulers of Indian States. Mr. Glancy in particular is almost poetic in his picture of Indian Rulers coming into line with modern democratic notions but every one who has got even a nodding acquaintance with the real state of things knows that in 99 per cent. of these States there is no rule of Law; there is no safety of person of property; there is no responsibility of any kind towards the people; and the Bill now before the Assembly will serve to perpetuate such primitive conditions. Those who honestly endeavour in British India to expose maladministration in these States will, after the passing of this Bill, be living under the sword of Damocles which at any moment might descend on them if a self-opinionated bureaucrat takes into his head to put the Law into motion. Will it be too much to hope that the popular representatives in the Assembly will rise to the occasion and defeat the latest attempt to stifle legitimate activities regarding Indian States in British Indian territory?

MUSLIM LEAGUE RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, April 2

At a meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League which was very largely attended it is understood a resolution was tabled by Mr. Jinnah to the effect that Muslims of India should stand by the communal Award so long as there was no other better alternative proposal and that Muslims should unite with other communities in getting the White Paper scheme modified, if these communities accepted the Communal Award.

There was prolonged discussion on the resolution in which many prominent Muslims took part. It is reported that the resolution was ultimately passed. The resolution is as follows:—

THE RESOLUTION

That they (Muslim League) accept the Communal Award so far as it goes until a substitute is agreed upon by the various communities and parties to secure such future constitution for India as would be acceptable to the country.

SUPPORT TO ARABS

The Council strongly supports the proposal of a strong and influential deputation to wait on the Viceroy to lay before him a submission as to how the Balfour Declaration has conduced to the Jews of the world buying land and settling down in Palestine disturbing the peace of the Sacred Land. The Council further resolves to sympathise with the Arabs of Palestine wholeheartedly and assures them of their heartfelt sympathies and support.

AJODYA CLASH

The Council views with great apprehension the situation in Ajodya and strongly condemns the reported excesses committed on Muslim lives and property of the place and calls upon the Government to take speedy action for bringing the offenders to justice.

LEAGUE CONSTITUTION

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Hafiz Hidyat Husain, Abdul Matin Choudhry, Sir Mohamad Yakub, Haji Rashid Ahmed, Hilal Ahmed, Asafali, Hussain Imam, Maswood Ahmed and Mirza Mohamad Syed shall be appointed to reconsider and amend the constitution of the Laegue to be placed before the next annual session.

REORGANISATION

The Provincial branches of the All-Indiaa Muslim League shall be revived and reorganised and the following members of the Council are requested to undertake the reviving and reorganising of the Provincial branches in their respective Provinces and communicate the result of their efforts by 30th June. Messrs. S M. Abdulla and Asafali (Delhi), Hidayat Hussain (U. P.), Abdul Matin Choudry (Assam), Kabiruddin Ahmed (Bengal), Hussain Imam and Maswood Ahmed (Bihar) Jamal Mohamad and Syed Murtaza (Madras), M. C Chagla and Khan Bahadur Allibakza (Bombay), Syed Habib Khwaja Gulmond Khan and Begum Shanawaz (Punjab), Abdoola Haroon (Sind), Abdulla Yusufali (Frontier Province) Wilayatulla and Yusuf Sharif (Central Provinces); Syed Abdul Jabbar and Mirza Abdul Qadirbeg (Ajmer); Raja Gazanafarali (for Indian States).

MEETING CONCLUDES.

The meeting of the Council of the Muslim League concluded after passing the resolutions. A few Nationalist Muslims including Mr. Asaf Ali attended the deliberations in their private capacities.

It is understood that Mr. Asaf Ali addressed the Council for about an hour, in the course of which he declared that the Nationalist Muslims were convinced that Mr. Jinnah was a man of principles. Whatever difference of opinion existed between Mr. Jinnah and himself and the Nationalist Muslims, they were honest differences based on principle.

ASAF ALI AND LEAGUE.

They were entitled to have differences of opinion and the Nationalist Muslims would take a chance to convert the others to their viewpoint. Proceeding, Mr Asaf Ali, criticised the communalists. He wanted to change the constitution of the Muslim League preferably on democratic lines so that they might have a bigger representation of the Muslim community.

TRIBUTE TO NATIONALISTS.

Sir Mohammed Yakub, who also addressed the meeting, congratulated Mr. Asaf Ali for his presence at the meeting after a number of years. He said that if the Nationalist Muslims had separated from the League, it was of their own accord as the League did not ask them to do so He appreciated Dr. Kitchlew, who was a nationalist minded Secretary of the League for four years and had done much to improve the League.

CAUSE OF COUNTRY.

In conclusion Sir Mohammed Yakub welcomed Mr. Jinnah, who was taking great interest in the League and was leading them towards unity. In his address he made a survey of the entire situation and appealed to the Moslems to do their best for the cause of the country. As for himself, he said that he was doing his best.

Mr. Jinnah is understood to be leaving Delhi on April 4.—A. P.

ASAF ALI'S SPEECH

NEW DELHI, April 2.

It is understood that in the course of his speech Mr. Asaf Ali expressed the hope that under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah the doors of the League would be thrown open to all and that no attempt would be made to monopolise the League by any one section. It was this hope and Mr. Jinnah's return to the League which made it possible for the speaker and his friends to come and see the change of spirit in the League.

A HORNET.

The Communal Award was a hornet next and he did not want to make matters complicated by commenting on it. But the White Paper was a great danger with which India was threatened. Muslims should concentrate on preventing the materialisation of this danger and any action in this respect would have his support. Mr. Jinnah commanded the respect of all as he wanted India to walk the path of progress.

It is learnt that while voting on the first resolution moved from the Chair, one Nationalist Muslim opposed the motion, while the rest remained neutral.

The Nawab of Chhatari attended to-day's deliberations.—A. P.

MR. SASTRI SPEAKS

Constitutional Agitation Not Given Trial!

SIVAGANGA, April 2.

That constitutional agitation in India had not failed, was the assertion made by the Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri addressing a public meeting here on 'Dominion Status for India' Mr. Sastri said that constitutional agitation had not been triali in its best and nobelest form and that they had not yet made a tenth part of the sacrifice that constitutional agitation required of them.

He said that India had full claim to Dominion Status. But the main difficulty in attaining it was the unwillingness of the Tory Government to implement the promises made by the Labour Government.

Speaking about conditions in India, he said as long as the present communal tendencies prevailed, it would be difficult for the people of India to form a cabinet, which could work in that harmonious spirit that characterised the British Cabinet.—A. P.

"YIELD OF POSTAL CERTIFICATES" REDUCED

Sequel To "Fall In Money Rates"

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Notification:—In their notification of 1st June 1933 the Government of India promulgated certain revised rates for the issue of Post Office Cash Certificates, which reduced the yield thereon. Since then there has been a further fall in money rates and they have come to the conclusion that the yield of these certificates can now be reduced still further with out endangering the popularity of this form of investment. They are accordingly pleased to direct that the amounts payable on certificates of different denominations issued on or after April 3, 1934 should be as shown in a detailed table published. The Government of India have decided that cash certificates, which mature on or after April 3, 1934 will not be renewable.—A. P.

Readers' Views

"RATIONALISTS AND RELIGION"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I did not think, when I wrote my last letter, that it would be necessary to answer Mr. Nissanka's sophism any more. I expected him to be intelligent enough to understand the rationalistic standpoint on the issues he had raised, whatever may be his own conviction on these questions. I now plainly see that he is one of the garrulous sort who imagine that by talking a lot, however ilogical and irrelevant their arguments may be they gain their points. He is only wasting his time by parading his own peculiar way of thinking on innate sensations and feelings, and imagines that after such a Niagara of words his arguments must be very impressive. They are not. For one thing, they are extremely fallacious and are worthy only of one who appears to know very little about these questions. I have not much time to waste in following him in his puerile manner of tracing a Supreme Being by way of sensation and feeling. It sounds so very queer and would certainly make any sound thinker smile at Mr. Nissanka's naivity. I am afraid, with his little knowledge, he must be living with the consciousness that he is an irresistible debator whose arguments are simply crushing. People of his type suffer from such vanity. It would do him a good deal of good to consult some authoritative books on Anthropology to learn how fallacious are his ideas about certain alleged inborn ideas of mankind. Sir E. B. Tylor, Messrs. Spencer and Gillen, or Sir James Fraser ought to satisfy him. He would, perhaps, realize what nonsense he was talking when he arrived so easily and smoothly at the proof of the existence of a Supreme Being by depending on the so-called moral sense and other senses which he believes are inborn in human nature. He would, perhaps, learn that we know little or nothing of the belief of primitive men on the question, but to judge by the belief of existing savages, who are their survivals, the most authoritative anthropologists deny that they possess any belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, and that they have a moral sense. They all agree that the thought of these people on the theory of things is undeveloped. What Mr. Nissanka mistakes for inherent feeling, sensation and thought is really a product of civilization, due to environment, early education and the susceptibility to receive certain impressions and acquirement of the prevailing ideas and beliefs. It is a disputed point whether a person would come to these ideas if these were not drummed into him from early childhood. At any rate, no one will deny that man has arrived at his idea of a Supreme God when he had reached a certain level of culture. Before that, it was all a crowd of good and evil spirits that occupied his thoughts. We know how these erroneous ideas originated. A Supreme and Intelligent Being, surely, could have impressed man with a true knowlege of his exsitence from the beginning, instead of depending on an evolutionary manner to reveal it. As regards the ideas of a Supreme Being, it does not necessarily prove that man has, at last, reached the truth. For one thing, it is pure anthropomorphism and is, itself, an attempt to solve the riddle of the Universe. But, is it the truth? Mr. Nissanka thinks it is; we don't. We do not believe that a cosmic power must be a Supreme Being behind nature, and I, for one, am not impressed by any of Mr. Nissanka's specious arguments about Power and Being. I have already shown him that many eminent theologians do not believe it either.

I nowhere said that the Rationalists are intellectually superior to other people. All I say was that to become a Rationalist one must possess enough of intellectual capacity to take all available knowledge into consideration and to draw the logical inference on the theory of things. I do not propose to answer any more to any sophistical arguments.—Yours, etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Indore Maharajah's Palace

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—All dictations to a nation are real matters of shame and insult. We in India are dictated as how to dress, drink, eat and rule. The degree of shame and insult is equally great in all of them. But the dictation in art and architecture till very late was absent and now is in full swing, because very few nations on the surface of the sphere could even think of coming to the level of art and culture of India.

What induces me to write this is the title page of the "Illustrated Weekly of India" of 18th March 1934, in which I saw a design for a new palace of Indian Maharaja. The designer of the so-called miracle does not stop here only but further in a lengthy article seeks to teach Indians what is architecture.

Sir, I have read his article and seen his design with care and interest. His design is nothing like what he has said or means in his article. His efforts to tell Indian that modern architecture is architecture imported from Germany, France, England or America are characteristic of these foreigners.

He goes on to tell us that India wants cool houses which to my mind brings him to the level of Columbus and he may be called Columbus the second. Architects seldom meet real success. This so-called Indian palace is a good example of perfect failure. I say perfect from the point of view of utility, beauty, function and, last but not the least, the expression of purpose.

To criticise it in details one will not find difficulty in filling a volume. I have no grudge against foreigners like the late Mr. Wittet and others who served India with an Indian spirit and after careful study of the traditions of the country. But I cannot help raising a voice of alarm against all attempts detrimental to the progress of true traditional Indian architecture.

Those who have seen palaces at Agra, Delhi, Gowlior and other places will surely shed tears after they have seen Maharaja Indore's coming baby elephant. It is a matter of national importance. If India has to represent herself in the world of art, then such kind of exploitation shall have to be stopped at all costs. This is a very big issue. The question is of national prestige and requires thorough attention on the part of those who profess to be lovers of Indian art and this department of it especially.

I agree that our buildings must be modern in this that they are built to meet present-day practical needs and requirements of the people. They must be built according to methods and with materials that are most useful and economical to-day. Lastly, our architecture must be universal in appeal and national in outlook.

We wonder why these princes should fail to copy each other in what is good and beautiful. The Maharajas of Baroda and Jaipur are very good examples to copy. It is not yet too late if Maharaja Sahib wants to house himself in a real home. He can easily engage the services of an Indian architect with equally great fame and qualifications.—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER.

JOURNALISM ABROAD

(Continued from page 6).

ent. It is as often as not what in polite Chicago language is termed a 'racket'. It started as a business contract between the impresario and the editor. But it is a contract which victimises the artist and the public. Personally I would rather dramatic criticism ceased altogether than continue to be so badly abused. For the theatre to my mind is one of the most precious institutions, and could be made more precious."

A Fleet Street Romance.

One of the minor romances of Fleet Street came to light last week when the "Daily Mail" published a short interview with one Mr. Alfred Simpson. Mr. Simpson has been a barber in the Street for more than fifty years, and naturally during that time he has seen most of its famous sons. "He remembers Lord Northcliffe long before the days of the "Daily Mail" and the peerage; the first Lord Burnham, and Edgar Wallace at a time when that popular writer used to ask him to chalk up the price of a haircut," said the "Mirror". Mr. Simpson tells a story of the late Phil May, which illustrates to some extent the vagaries of the true artistic temperament. When clippers were first introduced into barbers' shops Phil came in one day and borrowed a pair. "A few minutes later he came back. 'Simmy', he said, 'come and look at my handiwork'. He took me to a nearby hostelry, and there was the proprietor's brother with a 'garden path' cut right across his hair from his forehead to the nape of his neck."

At the expense of Lord Wakefield, the manuscript known as the "Great Chronicle of London," which he gave to the Guildhall Library, is to be printed. There is to be a limited edition of 500 copies, 300 of which are to be distributed to the universities and libraries of Great Britain and the Empire. The announcement was made at Thursday's meeting of the Court of Common Council, over which the Lord Mayor presided. The Chairman of the Library Committee said that Lord Wakefield, hearing of the meeting to consider the possibility of printing the manuscript, wrote asking to be allowed to defray the cost of a limited edition of 500 copies. Lord Wakefield suggested that the "Chronicle" should be edited by Dr. A. H. Thomas, the Deputy Keeper of the City Records at Guildhall, and added that if the Corporation desired, later, to print a cheaper edition he would have no objection. Lord Wakefield was thanked for his generous gift. The "Great Chronicle of London" throws light on the history of London and the country in the fifteenth century. For long it was missing.

Whether proceedings were to be instituted against the "Daily Express" under the Official Secrets Act was asked by Mr. McGovern in the House of Commons on March 19, when he drew attention to a statement in the March 14 "Daily Express" which gave the names of two members of the late Labour Cabinet, who, it was stated, had voted for "dole" cuts. The Solicitor-General replied that no proceedings under the Official Secrets Act could be properly instituted in respect of the statement.

Charge Against Newspapers.

"Newspapers are corrupting the minds of young children and this is a menace to the moral standards of future generations. The only thing that actuates newspapers is commercialism—the building up of large sales, regardless of how it is done. The Press is pandering to the lesser side of man's nature,' said Mr. H. T. Ledsome at a meeting of the Oxford Y. M. C. A. Debating Society. At the same meeting Mr. A. Mander said: "The Press is a powerful influence for good. The responsible Press attempts to expose corruption rather than to pander to it. It publishes articles in serial form of great interest and instruction. If they were not published in the newspapers the ordinary man in the street would never read them, because he could not afford to buy them in book form."

WHAT OTHERS THINK

A Muslim Woman's Lead

Governments Duty

Repeated assertions were made in course of interpellations in the Legislative Assembly on Friday last that Obeidulla Khan, a political prisoner now confined in Multan Central Jail, and nephew of Abdul Gaffar Khan, contracted tuberculosis while he was lodged in Multan Jail and if was suggested that he should not have been retransferred to that Jail. The fact of Obeidulla Khan suffering from tuberculosis was admitted by Sir Harry Haig, the Home Member, and the assertion that he contracted it at Multan was not contradicted. The unsympathetic replies which the Home Member gave to the interpellations are liable to be misunderstood and that is the least that we can say. We believe the majesty of law and justice would not suffer in the least if a careful investigation is made of the history of Obeidulla Khan's disease and the prisoner removed to a better climate in case Multan is found to disagree with his health. —"Advance."

Is Swadeshi A Crime?

The recent conviction at Nagpur of several workers of the Central Provinces for taking out a procession with placards and shouting slogans advocating the use of khaddar, has given rise to a discussion as to the legality of the decision. The conviction was made under section 7-B of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The extremely wide scope of this law gives an opportunity to magistrates to abuse its provisions.

The Nagpur conviction was all the more unreasonable because the workers in their statement before the court had made it clear that they had been pursuing a peaceful propaganda which had no relation whatsoever with the official Congress programme of civil disobedience. Their conviction, therefore, raises the question whether under the present dispensation in India prosecution of the ideal of swadeshi or propaganda in its favour is also to be regarded as a crime.—"Free India."

Served Right

We were delighted to read in the Madras papers that in Bezwada (Andhra) the district magistrate imposed a total fine of Rs. 2,200 on six parties to a child marriage—father of the bridegroom Rs. 700 and his mother Rs. 100; father of the bride Rs. 700 and her mother Rs. 100; and the two priests on both sides Rs. 300 each—which, we feel sure, will produce a very deterrent effect in the whole of that area. Too long has this Sarda Act been treated with contempt by parties to child marriages and the laughably small fines imposed hitherto have had the effect of flouting the law all the more. If magistrates are as severe as the Madras magistrate, violations of the Act will be the exception instead of the rule as at present and it will serve the purpose for which it is intended.—"Sind Observer."

Constitutional Issue In Ceylon

The "Times of Ceylon" advances a curious argument. It says that once the State Council had addressed its protests to the Secretary of State against the Governor's action in certifying the rejected demands it had nothing to do but to accept the decision of the Secretary of State. In other words, the Secretary of State is an umpire, and his decision has to be accepted by both the parties as final. The analogy is obviously far-fetched. The Secretary of State is not an umpire chosen by the parties, and he is under the constitution superior to the Governor and is vested by the Order-in-Council with powers of veto. —"Hindu."

Women's Responsibility

The women of India, who have carried on a campaign against their isolation in separate electorates and have summarily rejected the Premier's proposals in this regard, have still to fight their battle. For, we note from the conclusions of the Punjab Government that it is intended to carry into effect the objectionable proposal in the Communal Award to give them separate constituencies. If the women's associations of India who have strenuously protested against the creation of separate electorates for them, do not wake up betimes, their case will be lost, and they will suffer as much humiliation behind the new political purdah as behind the real old thing.—"Free India."

Training For Business

His Excellency the Viceroy recently called upon European business firms throughout the country to provide employment for young men coming out of the colleges. In order to make it easy for business concerns, European or Indian, to do so, it is necessary and desirable that a scheme of the kind elaborated by the London School of Economics should be devised with the co-operation of industrialists and the Departments of Economics of the Universities. It is also essential, now that various Universities in India are about to embark upon the establishment of technological institutes, that from the beginning there should be the closest co-ordination of activities, between these institutes and the factories and industrial and manufacturing concerns. Care should be taken that the former do not turn out young men who, after intensive training in science subjects, are forced to enter the law or the clerical service for a living.—"Hindu."

Leg-Theory

The famous Misden's Cricketers' Asmanac has been recently published and lovers of cricket will read with interest its comments on men and matters in the cricket world. It is a bulky volume comprising of not less than seven hundred pages. It is interesting to note what it has to say about the leg-theory bowling. The editor Mr. S. J. Southerton, objects to the offensive term "body-fine-bowling" but does not approve of the theory which he thinks is not in keeping with the spirit of cricket. He says: "I hope that we shall never see fast leg-theory bowling, as used during the last tour in Australia, exploited in this country. I think that (1) it is definitely dangerous, (2) it creates ill-feeling between the rival teams, (3) it invites reprisals, (4) it has a bad influence on our great game of cricket, and (5) it eliminates practically all the best strokes in batting." Messrs. Jardine, Larwood and Clark will not be happy to read the above. The book is however assured of a good sale in Australia.—"Hitavada."

Reactionary Pact

The industry is divided on the point whether the Mody-Lees Pact is in the interest of the country. Nor was the Commerce Member right in declaring that the demand for higher protection came from those who were making the largest profit. The demand of these interests is not for higher protection for the industry 'as a whole' but for a particular branch which they were led to believe would be covered by protection and in which Lancashire competes with them strongly. The large profits are over other lines and not in the line where protection is needed. These mills can probably afford to give up these finer products and make even larger profits but the country would be the loser for it as it will put back the day when India would be totally self-contained in the matter of her cloth requirements.—"Roy's Weekly."

Lesson For Anglo-India

The "Review of India," organ of the European Association of Calcutta, has become used to speak and write of Indians so recklessly that the notion of contempt of court could not have entered its head when it made its monstrous remarks against Mr. H. D. Rajah. In their judgment Messrs. Justice Jackson and Justice Butler have remarked caustically that

"no matter what false opinion of the facts they might have conceived, there could be no possible justification for their saying that the court had released the prisoner to enable him to prepare poisoned kerchiefs."

Though the paper was fined only for the technical offence of contempt of court, we hope the incident may have the good effect of making the Anglo-Indian papers feel that they are not altogether free from the limitations imposed on Indian journals.—"Indian Express."

National Language

By appointing a committee for the reform of Hindi, the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan has taken the most practical step in making Hindi the common language of the people of India. In his speech welcoming the delegates, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. G. D. Birla, had put forward a plea for simplification, in order to make it easily understandable. A high-flown style will be a handicap to a language aspiring to become the 'lingua franca' of the country. The evolution of a common language from the various provincial dialects prevalent in Northern India among Hindus and Moslems, is itself a big task, but it has to be accomplished, if Hindi is to aspire to the position of a language spoken and understood by the people of India as a whole. No foreign language can become the national language of the people, and of the indigenous languages, Hindi only can hope to become so, as it is the spoken language of the largest number.—"Hindustan Times."

In And Around Bombay

(BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Arms Licences

What is the policy of the Government in granting licenses for arms to the citizens of Bombay? It will be recalled that in November last the Mayor urged on Government the advisability of granting licences for fire-arms more freely to the citizens for self-protection. The Government of Bombay have now replied to the Mayor that the policy of granting of arms licences followed by them is entirely in the best interest of the public and in support of that statement they state that during times of disturbances the public advantage lies strongly in favour of greater rather than less restriction of the use of arms by private persons. The Bombay Riot Enquiry Committee, on whose report they depend for this statement, opined that Government should disarm the respectable citizens during the period of disturbance. The Government, however, point out that in the last five years they have granted more licences for arms than in any period before. In 1928 the total number of licences issued for rifles, revolvers, pistols and guns was 7,426, while in 1932 it rose to 8,737. They, therefore, think that they have been quite liberal in granting licences to the citizens and as far as possible they do give licences to the persons who are entitled to have them.

Alleged Harassment

Mr. Haridas Morarji writes:—

"On the 28th March, at about 5 p.m. the Encroachment lorry removed a package from my shop at Chapagalli. I went to bring back the package the same day but I was called the next morning at 8-30 a.m. I sent my man the next day to take back the package when the Encroachment officer demanded Rs. 25 for the removal charges, and my man came back. I then went to take back the package when also the same demand was made. I then saw the Municipal Officer at the Head Office and explained to him the situation and asked for the schedule of rates of the Department when I was told that the charges were annas 12 for the first 20 Bengal seers and thereafter annas 8 per 20 seers. Accordingly the said case weighed only 2 maunds and 30 seers and the charges thereof amounted to Rs. 2-4-0. I, therefore, went to the Nal Bazar Encroachment Office and tendered Rs. 2-4-0, when Rs. 11 were demanded for the same which I refused to pay and I was driven out of the office under orders of the Encroachment officer. I reported the matter to the police station at Dongri and also to the Superintendent of the Encroachment Department, whereupon I was given a letter to the Encroachment officer to charge only Rs. 2-4-0, without any demurrage charges and the case was accordingly delivered on payment of Rs. 2-4-0, only on production of the said letter. The public is, therefore, requested to pay always the scheduled rates in such cases and not more as demanded at the fancy of the Encroachment officer."

If the facts are, as alleged, the matter requires to be looked into by the Municipal Commissioner.

M.L.As. Welcome Delhi Decision To Enter Legislatures

(Continued from Page 1).

nationalist thought to be convened to consider the Delhi decisions will probably meet in Calcutta towards the end of April or the beginning of May.

Dr. Ansari is meeting Mr. Jinnah to-morrow before leaving for Patna with Dr. B. C. Roy and Mr. Bulabhai Desai to meet Gandhiji and place before him the resolutions passed by the Conference.

Several of those who attended the conference appear to be confident of Gandhiji's support to the proposals formulated by the conference.

NEWS SPREADS QUICKLY.

The news regarding the revival of the Swaraj Party spread quickly among members of the Assembly and those who belonged to the Democratic and Independent Parties in the Assembly expressed satisfaction at the decision and hoped that the larger conference of Congressmen to meet later would do nothing to upset the programme agreed upon to-day.

Interviewed after the conference Dr. Ansari said: "I will do all that is possible but would ask people to wait and see."

Mr. Manshi stated that he was satisfied that the conference had fulfilled their desire. He added he fought for half-an-hour to make the conference agree to admit the press to its proceedings, as that in his opinion would be in keeping with the spirit of the conference.—A. P.

M. L. As. WELCOME DELHI DECISION

NEW DELHI, April 1.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

To the fact that the Congressmen are afraid that they would lose the Elections if it was announced that Congress stood antagonistic to them, the talks that Mr. Desai has had with Gandhiji and a letter received from Mr. Aney, indicate that Mahatma Gandhi would not impose insuperable difficulties in the way of the Swaraj Party.

Pandit Malaviya has already given his consent to the Party's plans, though he would not join it officially. He would keep his all-party ticket, but his influence and weight would be on the side of the party in U.P. and the Punjab, so that the Swarajists may have a chance at the Elections to capture a sufficient number of seats to form the main Opposition in the Assembly.

I have interviewed a number of members of the Assembly, and they all agree that whatever be their individual chances, they welcome the decision of a section of the Congressmen to enter the Legislatures. They feel that the present state of affairs in the Assembly is discreditable to the country, and none would be more pleased than the present Opposition Group in the Assembly which is in a minority now if the Elections make the Opposition more powerful and restore to Assembly the status it enjoyed before of being an exponent of popular views.

All the delegates to the Leaders' Conference praise the manner in which Mr. Desai conducted their proceedings and enabled them to keep to their timetable and conclude their labours even earlier than the scheduled time.

The leaders are leaving to-morrow for their respective stations, while Dr. Ansari, Dr. Roy and Mr. Desai would soon proceed to Bihar to interview Gandhiji.

"FIGHT ON ALL FRONTS"

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, April 2.

Statements approving the decision of the Congress leaders to enter councils have been made to the press by Mr. B. Das and Mr. K. P. Thampan, Chief Whip and secretary respectively of the Democratic Party in the Assembly.

Mr. B. Das says:

As one who differed with them in 1929 Lahore Congress and remained in the Assembly, I feel gratified that at last the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das's programme of "fight in all fronts" is going to triumph. Some of us stayed in and registered Nationalist protest inside the Legislature.

What is required is a strong opposition inside the Legislatures and my former colleagues in the Legislature and in the Congress have realised that truth at last that whether the party be labelled Swaraj Party, or by any other name, it is immaterial, but I am glad that I will have again an opportunity to collaborate in the Assembly with the old colleagues.

I do hope I will be permitted to join the deliberation of the Congress.

Indian Shikari Killed By Tiger

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Mr. K. N. Chaudhuri, Barrister and a well-known shikari, was killed on 1st April at Kalahandi near Raipur in Central Provinces by a wounded tiger when he was out big game hunting.—A.P.

Easter Day Drowning Tragedy

POONA, April 2.

On Easter day J. H. Pinto, a schoolboy aged 17, was drowned in the river. He and a younger boy, named Tucker who came to the Sangam with a party of picnickers, went for a swim and the latter slipped into a hole. Pinto in trying to help him also fell in. The party found Tucker after five minutes' search and he revived —after first-aid in half hour. Pinto's body was discovered later. —A.P.

'ALL-INDIA REGATTA'

Bombay Wins Challenge Fours In Record Time

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, April 2.

Bombay won this evening the All-India Regatta Challenge fours, beating Calcutta over a course of 1,035 yards, by one length. Bombay's time was three minutes 33 seconds, which is 15 seconds over the record time for the course, but it was remarkable against a strong head wind which very badly ruffled water in the river.

POLICE INCREASE AT INZARI

Necessitated By "Conduct" Of Villagers

PESHAWAR, April 2.

A gazette notification states that the Governor in Council has declared that owing to the conduct of the inhabitans of the village of Inzari, it has been found expedient to increase the number of police by one headconstable and four foot constables for three months.

The Inspector General of police will determine where they will be posted.—A.P.

EX-MINISTER JOINS HITLER

BERLIN, April 1.

Herr Karl Severing, the last Socialist Democratic Minister of the Interior, Prussia, has become a Hitlerite, "because Hitler is a Republican." "My way to Hitler" is the title of a book about to be published in which Herr Severing alludes to his forcible ejection from the Ministry by his own police officers, but he says "in the depth of my heart I always sympathised with Herr Hitler."—Reuter.

Surat.—Balika Samaj of Surat has arranged an art exhibition. A committee is already appointed. The exhibition will be opened in the last week of April.—United Press.

"RELIEVE WIDESPREAD MASS DISTRESS"

Birla's Plea For Substantial Rise In Standard Of People's Living

NEW DELHI. April

In the meeting of the commerce Mederation to-day:—Mr. G D Birla moved a resolution which noted with regret that in spite if nearly four years of depression the Government of India had not yet undertaken any measurts calculated to help recuperation and to relieve widespread distress among the people, particularly amiung the masses, and strongly urged Government to direct their immediate attention to the matter and concert necessary measures in consultation with representatives of commercial interests.

THE COTTAGE BUDGET

Mr. Birla said that if the Finance Member could balance the gudget by imposing new taxes it ciuld not be said that the budget in the cottages to had been balanced. If large industries which had exceptiinal advantages and could always make various adjustments easily enough were in a positiin to declare dividends it could not be said that the country as a while was flourishing.

As a businessman Mr. Birla declared that trade and commerce were in the greatest difficulty. As for agricultural production while sugar and groundnut had increased, rice wheat and just had decreased.

RYOT HIT HARD.

The agriculturist had been hit firstly by the precipitius fall in the prices of cimmodities which he sells secondly by the rigidity of some of the items on the expenditure side of his budget and thirdly by the fact that the prices of the commodities he consumes have not fallen to the same extent as the prices of commodities he produces. In fact, judged by statistics relating to consumption, people consume below the safe minimum.

The most urgent need was to bring about a substandial rise in the standard of living of the people. This could not be done without a well thoughtout scheme in which both the Government and the people must co-operate.

JUTE AND COTTON.

It was true that during the last decade Government had not been idle. Mr. Birla mentioned several instances of Government action and referred to the interest which the European community was now taking in the need for planned economy. Unfortunately under the sevtre rule of lve year members and retirement from the Executive Council, there was no continuity of policy or of action. Under a planned system capital would be diverted into channels where it was more urgently required and not allowed to be wasted through duplication or other causes. In this connection the speaker referred to the position of the cotton and jute industries.

RAISE LIVING STANDARD.

Proceeding Mr. Birla again stressed the necessity of raising the standard of living, the primary needs of every individual being two decent square meals a day of sufficient nourishment, sufficient clothing, say about 55 yards "per capita" and sufficient housing accommodation.

INIQUITOUS AGREEMENTS.

After dealing in detail with these three items, Mr. Birla indicated the possibilities of expansion of foreign trade, as there would be need for machinery, motor cars and various kinds of appliances mill stores, etc. Incidentally he referred to the iniquitous nature of the Indo-Japanese and Mody-Lees Agreements under which India must buy something from abroad because India could not produce it or sell something because she could not consume it. Sufficiency of food-stuffs was most essential for the maintenance of national health and no producer of certain articles must be given a subsidy to produce more. In the case of industries, no such action was necessary for protective tariffs and increased purchasing power of the masses would set matters right. What was wanted was not money so much as manual labour, which India had in plenty. Fifty-three crores were lying idle in the gold standard reserve which could be used; not to speak of the gold in the paper currency reserve which could be revalued at the present price of gold.

Germany and America.

Mr. Birla cited the examples of Hitler in Germany and Roosevelt in America who had launched on public works and he suggested a similar line of action to be pursued by the Government of India.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS' ATTACK.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that Britain and every other country which had gone off the gold standard had taken emergency measures for protecting their industries. He asked what emergency measures the Indian Government had taken. (A voice: —Ordinances).

Sir Purshottamdas continued that Government would not care what the Chambers of Commerce or other such bodies said, so long as India's credit remained high, even if all the gold was drained out and prosperity had vanished. The speaker referred to various attempts of the Government in the past to enquire into the economic conditions of India and said that the suspicion was growing that instead of diagnosing and remedying the economic disease such enquiries were instituted only to ascertain what more could be done in the interest of Britain.

Mr. G. S. Salaria said that unless something was done immediately to remedy the economic distress, they were heading towards grave disaster, particularly in an agricultural province like the Punjab.

The resolution was carried.

PROTECTION INADEQUATE.

Mr. Amritlal Ojha moved a resolution expressing the opinion that while the duties imposed as a result of the Indo-Japanese Agreement afforded some relief they did not ensure adequate protection against Japanese competition, particularly in the case of the hosiery, glass, enamelware and starch industries, and urging substantial protection.

Mr. Ojha, Mr. Sodhbans and Mr. Rakshit speaking on the resolution gave figures in respect of several industries to show how they were suffering in spite of the duties against Japanese goods.

The resolution was carried.

COMPANIES ACT OUT OF DATE.

Mr. A. D. Shroff moved a resolution expressing the view that the Indian Companies Act was out of date and ineffective for the purpose of regulating joint stock companies on sound and healthy lines and recommending changes necessary. Mr. Shroff dwelt particularly on the Managing Agents taking advantage of loopholes in the Act.

Mr. Kapadia in a forceful speech in support of the resolution said that Managing Agents wanted everything under the sun, with the result that directors who were responsible to shareholders were reduced to the position of nonentities.

The resolution was passed.

KARACHI-BOMBAY RLY.

Among other subjects brought up was one by a Karachi representative urging Government to proceed with the construction of the Karachi-Bombay Railway.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai informed the meeting that the Railway Board already had the matter in hand.

Two Karachi representatives wanted a resolution on the subject to be passed and on the suggestion of Lala Shriram it was decided to make a representation to the Railway Board on behalf of the Executive Committee.

The session concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.—A. P.

ALEMBIC GRIPE CURE FOR THE DISORDERS OF THE CHILDREN

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12 PRIMARY SCHOOLS TO CLOSE DOWN

Thana School Board Sanctions Opening Of 10 New Schools

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, April 2

At a meeting of the District School Board, Thana, it was decided to close down the primary schools at the following places in the district, as the attendance of children had gone much below the average requirement

Chargaon and Bapsai in Kalyan Taluka; Chas and Kakdoshi in Mokhade; Khandave, Dongarnahare, Balegaon and Uchale in Murbad; Nagziri in Palghar, Dahigaon and Kharade in Shahpur; and Savai in Umbargaon taluka.

Opening of new schools was sanctioned at Asnolishedgaon and Lapbudruk in Bhiwandi taluka; Vengam, Patharali and Khamnoli in Palghar; Boudryachapada in Shahpur; Vidhe and Khadakwadi in Murbad; and Adoshi in Mokhade taluka.

It was decided not to stop the compensatory allowance of primary teachers, though asked by the directors. It may be paid from the amount set apart by the local authority

A resolution to open a normal class at Bassein in May next for training of 39 vernacular final teachers, and sanctioned Rs. 50 for the purpose.

A scheme to train female teachers by opening a class for girls at Dahanu in May next was sanctioned.

It was decided to insure the building of the school board with an Indian Company.

It was resolved to request the Government to amend the rule of the Primary Education Act requiring the meetings of the school board to be held conjointly with the local board, as thereby delay would be caused in sanctioning certain resolutions of the school board by the local board.

A committee of the Chairman, administrative officer and all supervisors was appointed to go into the results of the written examinations of standards IV to VI before declaring them.

It was decided to employ 100 more teachers in view of the increase in number of students.

The board agreed not to allow the use of the play ground, obtained revenue free from Government, at Manjur in Bhiwandi taluka, and the school buildings at Boisar and Gomghar (Mokhade taluka) for anti-Government activities.

A sum of Rs 1,000 was sanctioned for extension of the school at Wangani, if the residents paid Rs. 500 towards the initial charge.

DR. C. V. RAMAN FOR VENICE

To Deliver Inaugural Address At Radiology Congress

BANGALORE, April 1.

Dr. Sir C. B Raman, Director of the Indian institute of Science Bangalore, will be proceeding to Venice to deliver an Inaugral Scientific Address at the opening of the first International Congress of Radiology to be held in he historical palace of Doges on Septembtr 10.

He is expectid to visit some important centres of Research Work in Atomic D'sintegration.—United Press.

SIX AFRIDIS ARRESTED

Sequel To Armed Dacoity Near Peshawar

PESHAWAR April 2.

Six Afridi tribesmen are reported to have been arrested in connection with the armed dacoity on the Grand Trunk Road on the seventh mile from Peshawar, when Lieutenant Wilson of the Hampshire Regiment Nowshera was fired at by a gang of twelve dacoits who robbed him of his officers kit.

The Police, after vigorous investigations recovered the officers kit buried near the village of Badabir and two suit cass in Juishekh canal near the village of Sardargarhi.—A P.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from Page 6.)

would be best to examine these general alternatives in the active particular forms above mentioned. which they have assumed in Britain, Italy and Russia.

BRITISH CAPITALIST SOCIALISM (?)

The British form of what may be called Gradualist State Socialism, or combined Liberal-Labour Reformism, or modified Capitalism, or even capitalist-Socialism (it can be called Socialism only because that word now covers even utterly antogonistic forms, like German Nazism or Nationalist Socialism and Russian Communist Socialism or Bolshevism, which seek to exterminate each other), as represented by the so-called Labour Governments of 1924 and 1929 and Mr. MacDonald's premiership—this can mud along and carry on only so long as the tribute drawn by British Capital from Dependencies and Crown Colonies and other weaker countries continues available for bribing Labour and juggling with currency. In itself the policy of checking the excesses of Capitalism simply by surtaxes and redistributing some portion of the surplus incomes of the rich among the poor sections of the people is a contradiction in terms, is a great deception. By such a policy the Government plainly tells the profiteers: "Only give us a fixed share of your profits, and we will help you to make them larger and larger in any and every way you can, for so our share will grow larger and larger". Instead of checking capitalist excess it stimulates exploitation and profiteering, largely outside Britain, of course, but partly inside also; and it spends most of the additional revenue thus derived, on maintaining old and multiplying new perfectly useless bureaus and bureaucrats under the catch word name of "public social service" (490 and odd millions of pounds are reported by the papers to have been spent on these in Britain in 1931), putting a premium on unemployment (120 and odd millions of pounds spent in 1931), and on misemployment (i.e. for War-preparation, another 120 odd millions of pounds in the same year). In short, British State Socialism (if it may be so-called at all), is only the obedient servant of Capitalism; and it is not only negatively useless, but is positively baneful, is demoralising (in many senses) the rich and the poor classes both, in Britain, and making world-conditions worse and worse. In India, the working of such a policy leads to much worse consequences, and without even such temporarily relieving features as may be found in Britain. India is exploited by Britain, "par excellence," by the local bureaucracy and Maharajas and millionaires, and by other foreign countries as well. Men like Rothermere frankly declare that four shillings out of twenty of every Britain's income comes from India; the number of 'public servants' i.e., salaried Government servants has probably doubled in the last thirty years; real substantial Nation-building, 'promotive' 'ministrant' work, by the Government, is to be found only in the official reports; pauperisation of the agricultural masses and un-employment of the educated as well as uneducated classes is increasing; avenues of livelihood other than Government service are decreasing; small industries have almost disappeared; and there are no unemployment doles given by the Government. Probably three to five per cent of the Indian population is directly dependent upon Government service, and therefore necessarily loyalist; but such loyalism is very dear at the price of the severe distress and discontent of the remaining ninety-seven per cent; and more, it is obvious that even with the best efforts the numbers of the personnel of the public services cannot be expanded infinitely.

The British system of Capitalism camouflaged as Socialism would not be a remedy but an aggravation of the disease of India.

(To be Continued.)

MURDER CHARGE

Alleged Brutal Assault On 18-Year Old Boy

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, April 2.

The police investigation having been completed, the case in which Isuf Khan Haidarkhan (40) a Muslim of Kurla is charged by Sub-Inspector K. S. Keluskar on behalf of the Crown with having committed a cold-blooded murder of Abdul Rauf Khudabaksh, a 18-year-old Muslim boy, by stabbing him in the chest on a public road at Takiawad, Kurla in broad daylight on March 5 last will come up for hearing before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla on April 6 next.

Isuf Khan, who is a native of Rahimatpur village in Koregaon Taluka of the Satara district, was arrested a few hours after the alleged murder and is in police custody. Dadamiya Shaikh Chhotu, who was arrested along with him on a charge of abetment of murder, has been discharged by the Kurla police, as there was no sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.

It is stated that a blood-stained knife, alleged to have been used by the accused is taken possession of by the police.

In the charge-sheet submitted by the Sub-Inspector, more than 30 crown witnesses have been cited.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Hindus Out To See Proposal Set Aside

KARACHI, April 2.

The Sind Hindu Conference concluded yesterday after passing a number of resolutions.

The speakers included Rao Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing, Bhojsing Pahlajani, ex-Deputy President, Bombay Council, Mukhi Gobindram and Diwan Bahadur Murlidhar.

One resolution passed called upon the Hindus of Sind to leave no stone unturned until the proposed separation is set aside and for this purpose to send a deputation to England this year to enlist the sympathy of Parliament and the British public.—(A. P. Special).

SIR P. C. RAY REACHES LAHORE

LAHORE, April 2.

Sir P. C. Ray, president-elect of the second Indian Insurance Conference was accorded an enthusiastic reception when he arrived this morning by the Frontier mail.

He was profusely garlanded by Lala Harkishanlal, chairman and members of the Reception Committee and public amid applause and taken in procession from platform to decorated car waiting in the station yard out, from where he motored to Lala Harkishanlal's residence.

The Conference opens to-morrow morning in the Town Hall.—United Press.

KAYASTHA SAMMELAN

NAGPUR, April 2.

Preparations for holding the next session of the All-India Kayastha Sammelan are in progress at Nagpur. A Working Committee has recently been formed here under the patronage of Lady Chitnavis with the following office-bearers.

President—Mr. M. G. Chitnavis, Vice-President—Mr. K. S. Chitnavis, Treasurers—Messrs. S. A. Gupta and Bendre and Secretaries—Messrs. G. R. Pradhan and Bewoor.—United Press.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

NAGPUR, By Mail.

At its meeting the Provincial Board of the C. P. Marathi Harijan Sewak Sangh with Dr Khare in the Chair, decided to recognise the model settlement made by the inmates of the Wardha Ashram in the Harijan Basti near Nalwadi.

The meeting also resolved that the authorities of the Seva Sadan Society be requested to make arrangements for lodging in the Seva Sadan such Harijan Girls studying in the High School and training classes as would be recommended by the Provincial Board.

In order to facilitate adult education among the Harijans, it was decided to forward a scheme to the Central Board of starting night schools at each tahsil.

LOUD SPEAKERS FOR GANDHIJI

PATNA (By Mail)

In order to save Gandhiji the embarrassment of being mobbed by enthusiastic crowds at public meetings the authorities of the Bihar Central Relief Committee are arranging to install loud speakers when Gandhiji will address public meetings during his tour of the earthquake area in North Bihar, Monghyr and Bhagalpur.—A. P.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and LADY BRABOURNE
Have kindly consented to be present on the occasion of the
OPENING NIGHT OF
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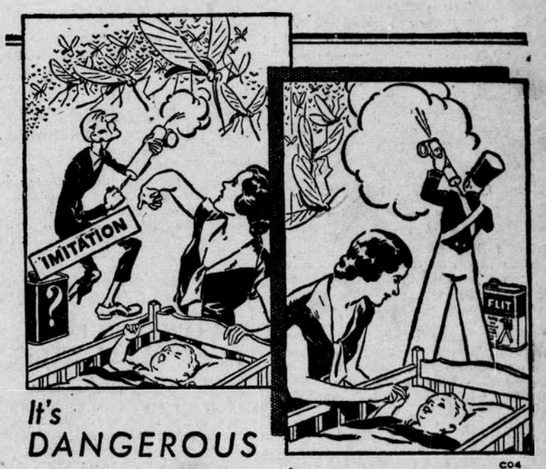
MENAKA
AT THE
Royal Opera House
ON
SATURDAY, APRIL 7 at 9-45 p.m.
TUESDAY, MATINEE, APRIL 10th at 6-15 p.m.
THE OPENING DATE HAS BEEN ALTERED from Wednesday, April 4 to SATURDAY, APRIL 7. Tickets issued for April 4 will be valid for the Opening Night and Tickets issued for Thursday, the 5th will be available for Tuesday, the 10th April at 6-15 P.M.
Booking at ROSES'S & THEATRE.



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New York Cotton Prices 7 Points Down

STEADY TONE IN NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, April 2.

The New York cotton market and the New York Stock Exchange were open to-day but all London and Liverpool markets were closed.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET.

There was a better feeling in the New York cotton market at first but later prices declined in the absence of trade demand and lack of foreign enquiry. The tone was quiet in the latter session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The New York Stock Exchange opened very steady to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 2.

Previous closing rate	12.01
To-day's opening rate	12.06
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing rate	11.94
Difference	—.07

Broach Expectation July Rs. 201-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 2.

Better feeling prevailed in to-day's cotton market and trading was fairly active on improved buying. Later however a downfall was evidenced and operators were discouraged.

The session opened at 12.06 for May i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing. After a little while prices went up to12.10 after trading for some time. At this level prices sagged to 12.04 due to lack of foreign inquiry and absence of trade demand.

The New York Cotton market finally closed at 11.94 with a decline of 7 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 2.

The following were the opening ranges.

May (11.85/11.84) 12.09/12.06
July (11.96/11.95) 12.23/12.23
October (12.09/12.09) 12.40/12.38

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 2.

Gold for Chaitra delivery opened at Rs. 33-7-0 but declined to Rs. 33-5-6 and silver Chaitra ruled steady around Rs. 61-1-0 will a small turnover.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, April 2.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 2nd day of April 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1933-34	July-Aug. 1934
9-00 Rs.	200/12	203
10-30 Rs.	200	202/12
12-30 Rs.	200/12	203/4
2-30 Rs.	200/12	203/8
4-30 Rs.	200/12	203/8
	April-May	July-Aug.
Highest	201	203/12
Lowest	200	200/8

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 2.

Previous closing	5.12
To-day's closing	5.13 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, April 2.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 37 3/4) dol 38 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 5/8) dol 15 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 50 5/8) dol 52 5/8
United States Steel preference (unquoted.) dol 90 1/8.

FIRM OPENING IN WALL STREET

London, April 2.

Wall Street opened firm, Saturday's advance being resumed in consequence of traders being inflationarily minded and trade news being encouraging and as further modifications in the Control Bill are regarded possible:

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 2. 10-30 p.m.

Although it was a public holiday, business in Broach cotton for July August delivery was transacted on a large scale both during the day and also at night.

The rate fluctuated between Rs. 203 and Rs. 203-12 during the day but as the New York cotton futures opened only 7 points up and at the sterling-dollar cross rate was reported to be firm at 5.16 Broach July declined to Rs. 202-8 at night and thereafter to Rs. 201-12 as the New York cotton futures were reported to be unchanges. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 202.

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 2.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 24/5; Highest Rs. 24/5/6; Lowest Rs. 24; Closing Rs. 24/1/6

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/7; Highest Rs. 25/8; Lowest Rs. 25/3/6; Closing Rs. 25/4/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 21/1/6 Closing Rs. 20/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 22/4; Highest Rs. 22/4/3; Closing Rs. 21/14.

AUSTRIAN TOWN SEES GRIM DRAMA

Housefull But No Audience

In a small theatre in the town of Bruck, in Styria, is being enacted one of the most unusual spectacles in the history of the Austrian drama—but no audience is allowed, writes the Vienna correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

In the stalls, which have been cleared of seats and fitted with straw sacks, lie 400 men—Socialist prisoners.

On the stage, which has been cleared of scenery, stand machine-guns and gunners ready to fire.

In the balcony stand Heimwehr Fascist guards, armed with bayonets.

The theatre was built by the Socialists to show new plays or educational movies.

TEN MINUTES INTERVAL

The prisoners are taken out into the back yard once a day for ten minutes, and their relatives are allowed to look at them from across a fence four yards away, and to wave or shout or show the children.

Two hundred and fifty more prisoners are in a vacated school house.

The Government Press hints that the leading Socialist prisoners in Vienna may not be tried until mid-summer or autumn. Thus, former Mayor Seity and the other Socialist leader may stay another six months in gaol.

The activities of the Dollfuss Government are now being directed to four ends:

(1) To conciliate the Socialists;
(2) To win over the Nazis;
(3) To "soft pedal" the Heimwehr; and
(4) To build up an entirely new State out of these extremely diverse elements.

In order to win over the Socialists, the Government make daily conciliatory speeches promising not to take their rights away and to feed their starving children. To "amenable" workers it is handing out lots of decorations and positions in the new autocratic trade union organisation.

But the Government must keep on arresting hundreds of Socialists who refuse to be won over.

ON PROMISING TO BE GOOD

A number of Nazis have been freed from concentration camps on promise of good behaviour. Nazi papers are again permitted to appear under new names, provided they act pro-Government.

When Chancellor Dollfuss after months of negotiation finally induced the powerful peasant party to join his Fatherland Front, he had to promise them that the Fatherland Front and not the Heimwehr would rule the country.

The provisional Constitution is now being promised for Easter.

INDIAN FOOTBALLERS FOR S. AFRICA

Why Calcutta I. F. A. Cannot Send Players For Trials

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

In reply to the request from the Indian Football Association, Calcutta, to send players for the trial matches for the selection of the Indian team to tour South Africa, it is understood that the Secretary of the North-West India Football Association has replied that the Association is unable to send players owing to financial reasons, and to the fact that as the selection of their trial players was not made at the time of the visit of the I.F.A. team, almost all players have given up practice and will not be able to give of their best now.

Most of them are University students, and are busy with preparation for their annual examinations. They cannot therefore secure leave at such short notice. The Secretary also gathers that no other Province is sending its players to appear in the trials, and as the N. W. India Football Association is also unable to send their players, he thinks it will be best in the interests of India that the selection of the All-India Football team for South Africa should be postponed till 1935.

He considers that the best basis of selection could be found only if inter-provincial matches in football were held at Calcutta in January or February next. This would give the advantage of their being able to select the All-India team two or three months before their departure to South Africa, which period could be profitably utilised for intensive training. The plan of holding inter-provincial matches would also secure funds required for voyage expenses.—A. P.

SUPERIORITY OF AIR FORCES ON FRONTIERS

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The great superiority, both in cost and effectiveness, of the Air Force over land forces in primitive areas was emphasised by Air Commodore J. A. Chamier in a lecture on "Air Control of Frontiers" before the Royal Central Asian Society.

He cited a case in which the R.A.F. at Aden had carried out operations to subdue the turbulent chiefs in that part of Arabia at a cost of only £8,500. It was estimated that a similar expedition by land forces would have cost £5,000,000.

The effectiveness of Air Control, he added, rested in the pressure it brought to bear on the tribesmen by making them evacuate their huts and seek shelter in the surrounding caves. It was humane, effective, and inexpensive.

The superior power of a scientific instrument, he declared, had replaced brute methods in policing primitive areas.—Reuter.

U. S. LEADS IN RADIO STATIONS

But Mexico Has Highest, Powered Station Operating On 500,000 Watts

The United States, Soviet Russia, and China are the three leading nations in number of public radio stations under operation, according to a survey just completed by the Department of Commerce.

The survey shows 585 radio broadcasting stations operated in the United States and 878 stations broadcasting for popular receptions in other nations.

Russia with 73 stations, was ranked next to the United States and China third with 72 stations, followed in order by Canada with 64; Australia, 61; Cuba, 57; Mexico, 54; Chile, 46; Argentina, 35; Uruguay, 33; New Zealand, 33; Japan 30; France, 29; Germany 26; Brazil, 19; and the United Kingdom, 17.

El Slavador, Guatamala, Haiti, Ecuador, Bulgaria, Danzig, Iceland, Lithunia, Luxemburg, Rumania, British Malay, Ceylon, French Indo-China, Hongkong, Samoa, Algeria, Kenya, Mozambique, and Tunisia are shown by the list to be operating one station each.

Station XER, Villa Acuna, Coahilla, Mexico, operating on 500,000 watts, is the highest powered stations shown among the approximately 878 stations included in the list.

A station in Leipzig, Germany, is recorded as using 150,000 watts. Station OKP. Prague, Czechoslovakia, is shown by compilation to be operating on 120,000 watts.

Shot Twice White Searching Boarding House

LUCKNOW, April 2.

The headmaster of the Durbar High School, Rewa, who was twice shot at while searching a room in the boarding house, has been brought here, and admitted into the Balrampur Hospital.

He has sustained a nine-inch deep wound on the hips. He was X-rayed to-day, and his condition is reported to be quite satisfactory.—A. P.

NANKING ASSUMES CHARGE OF TIBET

NANKING, (By Mail.)

To ensure China's suzerainty over Tibet, the Nanking Government has decided to take charge of Tibetan diplomacy, defences and trade leaving domestic administration and education to the discretion of the Tibetan authorities.

The Nanking has a plan to reorganize the existing Tibetan regime into a modern autonomous government and further to revive the Tibetan Office for the purpose of engendering understanding between China and Tibet.

KILLED BROTHER TO IMPLICATE ANOTHER

TINNEVELLY, (By Mail.)

Mr. E. E. Mack, Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly, delivered judgment, sentencing Arumuganainar Kone of Thachanallur to death, in the case in which he stood charged with having caused the death of his brother Muthiah Kone, with the object of foisting a false case of murder against Sankarapandiya Kone (a bus conductor) who was the enemy of the family of the accused.

It was stated that on the morning of the day of occurrence, Velliah Kone went to the Village Magistrate of Thachanallur and wrote a complaint in which he stated that Sankarapandiya Kone was suspected of the murder. But Sankarapandiya some days ago submitted a petition to the police at Tinnevelly to the effect that he was afraid that Aiyamperumal Kone (paternal uncle of the accused) might cause danger to his life on account of enmity. It was further, the case for the Crown that Sankarapandiyan slept at the Tinnevelly Town Police Station the whole of the night on which the occurrence took place at Thachanallur.

The accused denied the offence and and said that he had no motive to kill his brother. He added that he was taken to the police station and given blows when out of fear he said that he killed his brother Muthiah Kone.

All the Assessors were unanimously of opinion that the accused was not guilty.

In the course of the judgment, the Judge said that he was satisfied from the evidence of the case that the accused committed the murder and in doing so, he was acting as a tool or agent, in furtherance of a conspiracy. He found the accused guilty and sentenced him to death.

The Workers' and Peasants' Conference concluded session today after adopting several important resolutions.—The next Session is invited to Nagpur.

What Was Man's Original Colour?

Most Authorities Believe It Must Have Been Dark Says Gerald Heard

Mr. Gerald Heard whose writings in the Sunday Express, on Scientific Subjects aroused keen interest, everywhere replies to the Series of questions but to him by readers of that paper:—

What was the original colour or man?

Most authorities are inclined to think it must have been dark because, if man is descended from any creature like an ape, as all the apes we know have dark skins probably he too had a dark skin.

Fairness, as a writer suggests, is generally supposed to have developed among men living under cloudy skies in the North, i e., Nordics.

Are all American Indian Mongolians?

Very probably, but blood tests lately taken tend to show that nearly all pure-blooded North American Indians belong to a type of Mongolian from North Asia and not to the type of the Chinaman or the Japanese.

WHEN WESTERNS LOOK EASTERN.

Can the pituitary gland really affect the face, because, if that is so, how do you account for Chinese babies being born with Chinese faces?—G. Spedding.

It seems that the glandular change has now become hereditary, but it must also be borne in mind that people who spend all their lives in China often come to look strikingly Mongolian. And some Chinese brought up all their lives in Europe look much less Mongolian.

These changes may take place far quicker than we have supposed.

* * * *

Are there two pituitaries?—P. A. Hoskter.

No. The gland has two lobes which seem to have very different functions, but the two lobes are not separated.

GOOD BRAINS OF CHINESE.

Could a whole race of people such as the Chinese have a disease?—J. Sousta.

No. Of course they are not diseased. But their pituitary gland tends to be in a different condition from ours, larger in one part and smaller in another.

How do I assess their good brains and great taste? By their works of philosophy, art, and invention. They invented gunpowder and printing long before any one else.

YOU MUST NOT WORRY

How is one to know if a gland has gone wrong?—V. Scott.

Don't bother so long as you are well. Keep yourself fit with a general diet which has a good supply of vitamins in it.

Some gland diseases seem due to lack of vitamins. So eat plenty of fresh fruit, vegetables, and dairy produce. And, not less important, don't worry. For worry, too, can upset the glands.

When something goes wrong, let your coctor do the worrying for you. But if you keep your diet and your spirits right, you probably won't want him or he you.

WHEN YOU MAKE A BIG EFFORT

That brings me back to how we may act on our glands as well as they act on us.

Can the glands be affected by the will?—D. Shephard.

If man his grands?—W. Davidson.

Is it the gland activity which decides the quality of the main?—H. M. Gilby.

Where does free will come in?—Mrs. Newman and Mr. Bew.

Certainly the glands can be affected by our will. If you decide to make a speech to a large audience or to knock down a large man, your suprarenal glands will work hard to allow you to make your big effort.

It seems that we ourselves and our glands are always interacting—as a skater makes a step and the skate then sweeps him round in the curve he started.

Or we may look on our glands as the colours with which we paint our picture of life. When the skater has taken his step, the skate does the rest. When an artist has long painted with one set of colours, he gets into the habit of using only trat set and seeing that he can paint everything with just those colours.

So with our free will and our glands. If we are always giving way to a fussy or violent or worrying mood, then the glands, ever more easily, tend to loose themselves in the way that aids that frame of mind.

In the end our glands do rule us, but, after all, that is only what happens with all bad habits.

We can at the beginning prevent them forming. If a gland is not provoked and given the right food, it tends to keep fairly quiet.

CHANCE FOR A MILLIONAIRE.

Mr. E. Truelufe and Miss Hunt ask for the connection between the pituitary gland and the hair and how hair growth may be controlled.

Unfortunately, though a connection is known, no one will pay to have the detailed research done.

A well-known authority in animal breeding has said he has found out so much about the hair by experimenting with gland extracts on mice that if some one would give him £20,000 or £30,000 he would find how to control human hair. Here's an offer for a bad millionaire.

WHERE WOMEN ARE DIFFERENT.

What are the sensory differences of men and women?—P. V. Nana.

On the whole, the differences between the sexes are not very marked. Some disabilities of the senses are carried by the mother and only inherited by her boys, not by her girls, though the girls may have children who will have the same odd limitations.

It is sometimes said that women have not quite so keen a power of smell as a man, and so use perfumes he finds too strong. Women also seem to have somewhat less sensory feeling on the skin surface than men.

It is hard, however, to be sure of this because the presence of adrenalin secretion in the blood which takes place whenever a person is excited—and women get more easily excited on the whole than men—makes the person less sensitive to pain.

IF WE ATE GRASS.

How is it that grass-eating animals, such as oxen, can grow strong and the cows make milk when we should starve on a diet of grass?—W. Nye.

All the grass-eating animals not only have much larger stomachs than ours, so as to get more bulk for the poorer food value which grass food contains, but they also have to spend a very large part of their time steadily eating.

Besides this, they have bacteria in their stomachs which help them to digest much we could not assimilate, while the white ant actually has bacteria in its stomach which allow it to eat perfectly dry wood and to thrive on it.

* * * *

If there are human being on Mars, how would they look?—Class 2 A, Guildhall Boys' School, Bury St. Edmund's.

Very spidery creatures, anyhow, for as Mars is smaller than the earth they would not have to be so massive as us, because the pull of gravitation would be less.

They might, therefore, also be taller. As they would be living in a world much dustier than ours their eyes might be smaller and deeper set.

As they live in a world which became fit for life long before ours they should be as much wiser as they are older—millions of years older.

So perhaps they have learned to do with very little body at all.

Or, on the other hand, all creatures at all like men or the cleverer animals may have failed or fought each other out of life, and only insects and plants may remain.

WHEN YOU LOSE THE THYROID..

Miss F. D. writes to say that the loss of the thyroid need not make one dull, and Miss E. Smith that it need not make one fat either.

All the ductless glands are in constant communication, and the total loss of one (it is hard to be sure that the whole thyroid has disappeared unless it has been cut out) may be, and in a few cases undoubtedly it, compensated for by the others.

Cretins are born with thyroid deficiency and the other glands evidently cannot make up for it. But even eunuchs have occasionally been famous soldiers, such as Narses, the Emperor Justinian's victorious general.

IF LONDON WERE ATTACKED FROM AIR?

Traffic Blocks & Pandemonium Will Result, Says Lt. Col. O'Gorman

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

If London were attacked from the air.....

That is what would happen, according to Lieut.-Col. Mervyn O'Gorman:—

"Under the strong stimulus of a concentrated bombardment with 300 tons of gas and explosives, such as is now possible during a single cloudy night, London streets might be expected to become gorged by the simultaneous and urgent movement of vehicles, seeking to cross each other's paths towards the desired exit of each from town.

"London streets being laid out as they are, there would rapidly be established such tangles, strangulation and congestion of traffic that movements might be expected to cease within the hour and pandemonium to ensure.

"The traffic blocks," he went on, "could not be cleared by cranes or regiments of labour,—were such available."

THE "RING-ROAD" SYSTEM

Lt.-Col. O'Gorman is a former chairman of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

He was lecturing to the Architectural Association on "Traffic Conciderations in the Re-Planning of London."

The Colonel advocated ring roads which would not harbour standing vehicles or, normally, any pedestrians on the carriage way, but would act as a town artery of communication.

"With the ring road system," he said, "the absence of hold-ups or crossings and the ability of the system to collect incomers from all parts and smoothly distribute them to their intended exits renders a disastrous traffic block far less possible.

"The mere feasibility of an evacuation of London would relieve the Government from the moral pressure, described by Mr. Baldwin this month as the 'knock-out blow' from the air, that the bombardment would have been designed to produce.

"Each increase of the chance that bombardment will be ineffective decreases the chance that bombardment will be attempted, because of the lack of adequate incentive.

We cannot here discuss the advisability that military targets such as the Air Ministry building now proposed for Whitehall and other military administrative offices, should be built entirely underground under eight feet of earth, beyond observing that thereby headquarters staff could they better continue at work unperturbed if there were an attack."

LONDON'S SIX AERODROMES

Lt.-Col. O'Gorman added: "My excuse for mentioning this now is to show that a peace expenditure on a peaceful development gains merit if it incidentally has a merit in defence."

He said that ring roads with arterial exits towards aerodromes would prove a powerful stimulus to air-mindedness.

"London has six aerodromes and ten million people," he said. "The aerodromes are fairly near in position, but to 80 per cent of Londoners they are so far away in time as gravely to diminish the merit of the quick two and a half hours' flight to Paris, for example.

"A business man in Clerkenwell might reasonably consider it inept to expend three-fifts of the flying time to Paris on the preliminary trip to reach the jumping off place."—Reuter.

CATSPAW LAWSUIT

From China comes this strange story of Eastern justice. Four merchants acquired a supply of cotton, and to prevent damage by mice invested in a cat, each being the owner of one paw. When the cat met with an injury the owner of the damaged paw tied an oil-soaked bandage round the wound, but the animal went too near a fire and the bandage caught alight. The frightened cat scampered among the cotton bales which were soon in flames, and the owners of the three good paws sued the owner of the injured one for damages.

The judge decided against them. The cat could not use the lame paw, he declared. Therefore, the three good paws had caused the damage, and the owners of these paws had to pay for the loss sustained by the owner of the bad paw!

TORY-LIBERAL UNION

Walter Elliot Weds Miss Tennant

LONDON, April 2.

Prominent political opponents were wedded at North Berwick when Mr. Walter Elliot (Conservative) Minister for Agriculture, married Miss Katherine Tennant, until recently a holder of high office in the Scottish Liberal organisation and half-sister of the Countess of Oxford.—Reuter's Special.

World's Largest Zeppelin

In the lofty Zeppelin hangar at Friedrichshafen, a landmark for miles around Lake Constance, lies the newly completed frame of what is to be the largest airship in the world. LZ 129, as the new Zeppelin has been provisionally called, has been designed closely after the pattern of the successful Graf Zeppelin which now lies in a neighbouring hangar ready to resume her Transatlantic voyages in the spring.

LZ 129 is about 30 feet longer than the Graf Zeppelin and 30 feet broader. This extra width give the LZ 129 a strikingly fatter appearance and enables her to carry 200,000 cubic metres of gas, as compared with the 105,000 cubic metres normally carried by the Graf Zeppelin.

The new Zeppelin will be fitted with every possible luxury. In the past airship passengers have always been asked not to smoke. But the LZ 129 will put smoke-room at the disposal of its passengers. The room is to be separated from the rest of the vessel by double fireproof doors.

Hot and cold water will be laid on in every cabin. There is even to be an electric lift in the Zeppelin for the purpose of accelerating the loading and unloading of cargo.

Tangail.—A fire broke out at Kodarpur and Bollia lahts as a result of which about 25 houses were gutted. Hundreds of people were rendered homeless and 15 cows were burned alive.—A.P.

Modern Man's Gallantry Is Only A Farce

Would-Be Portia Assails Hypocritical Chivalry Of Men In Stinging Oration

(The following is the second prize winning oration of Miss Manuela S. Legaspi, sophomore in the Philippine Law School, delivered at the annual oratorical contest at the Grand Opera house last Saturday evening. Miss Legaspi received tremendous applause from the public, as she lambasted mercilessly what she called "The Ironies of Men's Gallantry.")

The world is an amphitheatre when men are the participants in the drama of life. History is the code of life where men's achievements are recorded. The rise and fall of individuals is the rise and fall of nations. Thus the greatness of a nation depends upon the greatness of her people.

Society is composed of individual atoms united together with a common purpose, and humanity is the make up of man and woman. To live is to struggle for self-assertiveness where one has to mould his own destiny to demand a place in this great comedy of life. A man cannot live alone by himself for he needs the companionship of others—for them to flatter him; for them to honour him and for them to share with him in all his glories and misfortunes.

CREATIVE IMPULSE

In the social intercourse between man and women, there is an inherent attribute in both sexes—the creative impulse, which is the product of an unconscious reaction, the desire to please and to gain the favour and admiration of the other. Such is the excuse of men's gallantry towards women.

History is fraught with incidents and occurrences demonstrating men's aptitude of gallantry towards women. But gallantry changes with the epoch. Thus in the pre-historic times, the savages and the barbarous tribe treated their women with indignity and oppression. Women were imprisoned in the caves and deprived of respect and courtesy that was due them. They were treated like animals which could be bargained and played with, subjecting them to their whims and caprices. They were subjected to the lowest level of inhuman treatment. Such is the typical gallantry of men during the dark ages when human beings were yet learning the first alphabet of life.

For thousand years the lot of women have never been improved. They continued to be enslaved and subjected to inhuman tortures. Dark and pathetic were the sceneries of their sufferings that traces of these could still be found among the remains of antiquity. In the castles and monasteries are written the struggles of women from the clutches of the soulless people. These are the unmistakable proofs of women's miseries which posterity has unfortunately given them in this calvary of life.

Savagery and barbarism continued for centuries until overtaken by knighthood and chivalry. This movement that sprouted in the midst of human turmoil brought forth a new era in women's life. It was a radical and aggressive reaction against the ravages of the outlaws.

Knighthood was the glory of manhood, and chivalry, the flower of the middle ages. Legendary stories and ballads pregnant with historical truths and their inspiration in the achievements of famous knights, extolling their virtues and gallantry.

Knighthood was an institution that sprung up during the middle ages which relieved women from the oppression of the savages. Only a few were privileged for admission, and only men of virtues, valour and courage were admitted. The admittance to that coveted honour commenced the search for fame to justify his oath as a knight. He was a defender of a women's right. A woman's favour was a signal for duty and matters not what may happen provided that he stand upon his oath. He invested his whole life an honour, his valour and bravery to the upholding of women's dignity and chastity. The flowers of manhood was then dedicated to the sublime task of protecting women and their rights. Abuses against women were condemned and a knight could be trusted upon by a woman without danger to her body and soul. So much drop of blood had been shed, so much lives had been sacrificed on the altar of gallantry. Such was the gallantry of the Midddle Ages, so romantic yet so genuine and true, that up to the present time, the valour and bravery of those unknown knights is oten told and retold to inspire the modern youths of today.

Then came the French Revolution, a struggle for the new order of things. Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky it paved the way to the revolt of modern youths. Materialism gripped the age with such momentum that its tremendous effect finds its target in the minds of our young people.

With the influx of modern ideal and modern tendencies the youths of the land seem to have swallowed all that is westernized. There is a cry of lamentation charging them with being irreligious and immoral. What is the root cause of this moral decadence? Women of to-day do not receive the respect and courtesy that inherently belong to them for gone were the days when knighthood was in flower, and gone were the days when women were the flowers of manhood. Amidst the struggle for self-assertiveness and individual freedom, amidst the revival of rennaissance and culture and amidst the rapid march of progress and civilization there was born a new type of men's gallantry, different in aspect, inconsistent in principles with the glory of the Middle Ages. Modern gallantry is the product of progress and civilization and the outgrowth of materialism.

By the overlapping influence of the Iberian and Anglo-Saxon culture, the Filipino soul was extinguished to be ingrafted into a new creation. There is where Fillipino mentality is groping in the dark; and there is where Filipino gallantry is modelled.

ROMANCE & TRAGEDY

Filipino gallantry is replete with romance and tragedy. Let us not look into the European soil for examples for there are rich materials here in our country.

The first symptom of man's gallantry is flattery. He poisons the minds oif women with nonsensical utterances, painting them with the appearance of angels and worshipping them with fanatical ideas. He attacks them ureacherously with his sword of pretentions and showering them with false promises. A woman is captivated; she surrenders and opens her portals for admittance just to find herself stung with the passion of youth thus sending her to agony and oblivion, deserted and forgotten, like a fallen flower she withers and is abandoned. Her treasured life is lost in the speculatives ventures of love and romance.

My question is: Ladies and Gentlemen, who is to blame when a woman goes astray? The accusing finger of posterity has always pointed to women as the root cause of all human ills. She is accused and convicted without a fair and impartial trial. When a man commits murder, the common adage is: look for the woman; when a man commits estafa, the first solution is trace the woman; when a man fails, the question is: who is the woman when the family is in trouble the remedy is: look for the woman; when the noble ambition of a man is foiled the blame goes to the woman; when life is unbearable the medicine is the woman; and finally when a man flunks in the bar examination, the goat goes to the woman.

Yes, women have been the root cause of all human ills; yes, women have been the evils of society. Yes, because history is replete with examples when kingdoms and empires were crushed and crumbed down to pavements like the house of cards because of woman; yes, the memories of Cleopatra are still untorgotten. Ah! women, how unfortunate creations of God you are! You were created by God from the ribs of man in order to give him ideals and inspiration in life; yes, created to adore his strength and to love him forever; yes, created to suffer with him in all his trials and tribulations. You were created for the sake of men, and yet when a man falls because of his gallantry you are to blame and when you fall because of your sincerity you are condemned. Ah! woman, thou hast been crucified for the sins of man.

The knights of to-day are the embodiment of genuine hypocrisy and treachery. Their virtues are their looks their gold, their cars and their extravagance. They go out into this world in quest of triumph and glory at the expense and price of women. They invest their whole life conquering the innocent and the pure. While the knights of old respected womanhood and worshipped her virtues, the knights of to-day murder womanhood. While the knights of old fought and died for a woman's honour, the knights of to-day fight and die to sap woman's honour. Go out into a street and you will find a young man trying to bump at a young woman in spite of the wide alley. Go to a show and you will find a young man trying to touch a woman's body in an unconscious manner pretending it to be an accident; intend a parade or a procession and you will not miss to see a young man placing his hands on the woman's hips and waist, pushing her and intentionally taking advantage of her. Go to a street car and you will find woman standing with men staring at them; go to the U.P. campus and you will see and hear men ridiculing and firing itching remarks on women passing near them; go to the Luneta and if by chance you see, "Colegialas" and other groups of women belonging to a select institution, you see young man making their passing review with derogatory remaks. When a woman is beautiful in her body make up, showers of malicious utterances can be heard from their devilish tongue; when a woman is ugly you will hear their despises and ridicules. When a woman is ugly but rich you will hear their ironical comment. When a woman is homely she is charged as old-fashioned and when she is smart she is convicted without trial as woman possessed with low morals. When a woman is seen with a man alone she is demoralized and despised. Yes, these are some of the typical examples of modern gallantry that sap the vitality of our young men.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not preach the gospel of fantacism with women as my saints and men as the worshippers. I do not demand that women should be sanctified in this valley of tears. But ladies and gentlemen, lend me your ears and listen to my humble pleading. I may be wrong but my opinion matters not, I only ask your co-operation in the solution of our moral and social problems. When you men only realize the delicate constituency of women; when you only understand the sufferings and sacrifices of women; when you only know that we women are born for you men—for you to give you inspiration; for you to give you happiness; and for you to give you life, then and only then shall you acknowledge that you have invested your gallantry in vain; and that you are not justified in slandering women. Youths of the land your tasks will be incomplete if you continue to act disrespectfully toward your women. We women are the moulders of good citizens and on our laps depend the greatness of the Filipino race. Insult us an you insult the Filipino race.

Ladies and gentlemen, in these beautiful Isles of palms and pines, nurtured in the freshness of the tropical sun, where the sinking sun of the horizon never fails to honour them with its resplendent rays; where the blue waters of the Wide Pacific bathe its shores with its crystalized drops, I wish to see a people imbued with dignity and character and rich in manner and culture; a people who shall cherish—to fight and die for the honour and dignity of their women.—("Herald Mid-Week Magazine").

GIANT FLYING MACHINE IS PLANNED BY SOVIET

New Airplane Will Replace Big K-7 Which Crashed Last Year

The Soviet Union is planning to build a new giant airplane to replace the 100-passenger K-7, which crashed in flames last summer.

Behind this decision lies a dramatic story of despair and revived hope on the part of the engineer, N. Kalinin, who constructed what was the world's largest plane. The story is only now being told.

When Kalinin learned that the great 'plane, on which he had lavished so much ingenuity and labour, had crashed and killed some 15 persons while on a test flight, he resolved to take his life. He wrote a final letter to his family and loaded a revolver.

His contemplated suicide was delayed, however, when he received a summons to attend a meeting of workers in memory of the crash victims.

Sad and despondent, feeling that perhaps his technical errors had caused the death of many people, Kalinin entered the huge hall where the memorial exercises were to be held. To his surprise, he received a tremendous ovation from the workers gathered there. Like a gridiron hero after a victorious football game, he was carried onto the speakers' platform.

Overcome with emotion, Kalinin stood before the workers, unable to say a word. Tears rolled down his cheeks. The entire audience wept in sympathy both for the dead fliers and man whose work had been shattered.

Taking new courage from the sympathy of the workers, Kalinin went home, tore up his letter of farewell, unloaded his revolver, and determined to replace his great plane with another which he resolved would be technically perfect.

SACRAMENTAL UNIVERSE

How Modern Science Views Relation Of Spirit To Matter

The Archbishop of York's Gifford lecture in the University of Glasgow in mail week was on "The Sacramental Universe."

The modern scientific view, he said, affords an apprehension of the world as existing in a series of strata, such that the lower is necessary to the higher, but only finds its fullness of being when used by the higher as its means of self-actualisation. Such a scheme can be regarded from either end of the series, but, whichever view-point is adopted, care must be taken to avoid obliterating what is evident from the other.

We must not assume that because the actions and reactions studied in physics and chemistry are real, therefore those studied in biology, aesthetics, ethics, or theology are either unreal or only complicated forms of the other group; not that, because the actuality of the spiritual is assumed, the equal actuality of the physical is doubtful. Spirit arises within and as part of an organism which is also material and expresses its spirituallity not by ignoring matter but by controlling it.

PRINCIPLE OF UNITY.

In any organism the distinctive principle of unity is the highest and latest evolved. Man is both a chemical compound, a biological organism, a living mind, and a spirit. But the distinctive principle which also gives unity to the whole is spirit. So, too, in the universe itself, if it is a single system at all, its 'highest principle of unity' must be sought in spirit.

When we combine this conviction with what has already been said concerning the relation of history to eternity, we find that we are trying to conceive this relation in a new way. It is not the relation of ground and consequence, nor of cause and effect nor of thought and expression, nor of purpose and instrument, nor of end and means. It finds its closest parallel in a certain element of religious tradition, so that we may best describe this conception of the relation of the eternal to history, or spirit to matter, as sacramental.

Alike from the physical and spiritual side there is pressure to keep matter and spirit apart from each other in our thought. Physicists rightly object to the introduction of theology into the subject-matter of their inquiry when regarded as such. Religious people fear to contaminate the spiritual if it is too closely associated with the material. But, unless it is recognised that spirit is most of all itself in exercising control over matter, the vaunted exaltation of spirit has its counterpart in bodily immorality.

SACRAMENTAL VIEW.

It is in the sacramental view of the universe, both of its material and of its spiritual elements, that there is given hope of making human both politics and of making actual both faith and love. And to such a view our whole inquiry has been leading us. For my consciousness i not something within my organism, taking note of the relations of that organism to its environment; my organism is itself the relation of that organism which I am to its environment.

If our whole course of argument is reliable we reach a conviction of the independence and the supremacy of mind or spirit; we do not reach a conviction of the non-existence of matter. On the contrary, it is from an assertion of the reality of matter that we reach our conviction of the supremacy of spirit. In our final view, matter exists in full reality, but at a secondary level. It is created by spirit—the Divine Spirit—to be the vehicle of spirit, and the sphere of spirit's self-realisation is the activity of controlling it.

HON. MR. G. GORDON TO GO ON LEAVE

NAGPUR, April 2.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. E. Gordon, Finance Member will proceed on leave by the end of this month and that Mr. N. J. Roughton, Chief Secretary will officiate as Finance Member for about four months. Mr. C. F. Waterfall, I.C.S. will officiate as Chief Secretary.—United Press.

POWERFUL MOTOR-BOAT PERFECTED IN FRANCE

B-10 Develops 55 Knots In Test Operation At St. Nazaire

"Humanity, emerging from the mud, is approaching the freedom of the insect-world.

"The next great war will not be like the last, a slow struggle of titans in the loam, but more like a swirling duel of gnats and water-bugs.

This prediction, expressed in a semi-jocular mood by a Parisian columnist recently, and reflecting the present hue and cry for greater air forces, has found echo on the waters of St. Nazaire.

The B-10, described by its advocates as the most formidable weapon on the sea, is being perfected at the estuary of the Loire for the French Navy. If the current tests prove satisfactory, the craft is to be turned out in series.

Armed With 2 Torpedo-Tubes.

Chief argument in favour of the B-10 is its alleged invulnerability. Briefly described, the craft is a speedboat destined to develop between 60 and 70 landmiles an hour, and armed with two torpedo-tubes.

"Sixty feet long, 15 abeam, propelled by two internal-combination engines developing 1,000-H.P. each, the B-10, according to its advocates, will be able to dart over the surface of the sea without fear of air bombs, shells from forts or battleships, and submarine attacks.

Virtually invisible from a comparatively low altitude in any but clearest weather, and equipped for lightning-like manoeuvres such as might be necessitated by navigating through a minefield, this motorized torpedoboat would be to the sea forces what the new ultra rapid two-man tank promises to be to the United States' land forces.

The B-10, it is said, has developed 55 knots in recent tests. A smaller craft, with lesser cruising range, attained 50 nautical miles an hour at Cherbourg last summer. Both prototypes more closely resemble millionaires' speedboats than engines of war.

Invaluable in Blockade Work.

This type of ship, it is said, would be invaluable in paralyzing the transport of troops by sea and in blockade work generally. Unlike the airplane, it would not necessarily suffer through temporary loss of speed, or even a halt, "behind the lines." It could slip quietly over fogbound waters, hide in the vicinity of enemy fleets and harbours at night and carry out the sort of detailed policing which is too circumscribed in scope for aircraft.

Launching of the "mosquito-boat" by France recalls a prediction last October of Hubert Scott-Paine, designer of Miss England, that the future navies would consist largely of miniature battleships travelling at a mile-a-minute.

RAINFALL IN ASSAM

POONA, April 2.

The Western disturbance has caused a few falls of rain in Kashmir and is passing away eastwards. A few falls of rain are also reported from Assam.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji and Dra: a quarter inch each.

FORECAST.

A few falls of rain will occur in Kashmir, Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2nd April 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .018 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 75.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 88.2 degrees 0.5 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.1 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 1 mile per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 97 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

Weather remarks: Variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-4-193

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.83 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Will Gas Destroy Population In Next War?

U. S. Officer Says Modern Armies Employ Only Twelve Out Of Thirty-Six Important Gases

Alarmists and propagandists in the last few years have frequently painted a lurid and frightful picture of America's great cities in this country's next conflict with a foreign Power. The enemy's planes suddenly appearing—high explosives being dropped, bombs bursting all around, sticky yellow stench rising and choking all living things—the city in chaos men muddling around in panic, and, finally, entire populations wiped out by poison gas delivered in a single raid by the enemy, writes Major Adrian St. John of Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. Army in the "Literary Digest."

It is worth our while to examine this picture, to see whether there is any truth in it. Is any gas poisonous enough to produce such results? It is a fact that chemists have developed a gas so deadly that if a small ink-bottle full of it were spilled in a room forty by twenty by twenty feet, it would destroy all human beings there. But—if the same gas were deposited in an open tenacre lot, a ton of it wouldl not even kill a grasshopper.

IN WAR TIME

Upon this simple observation rest the laws which determine the usefulness of gas in war time. The most deadly gases must be confined to be effective. So seldom is it possible to apply them in a confined space that the armies of to-day have been forced to discard all but twelve of the thirty-six gases used in 1918. Of the gases that have been retained, seven are of the type known as non-persistent, of which the best known is phosgene (carbonyi-chlorid). The others are known as persistent gases.

The non-persistent gases are useful under certain field conditions, but enormous quantities are needed to produce killing concentration in the open air or in even a slight breeze. These gases have quick casuality action, but dissipate so rapidly that great tonnage would be required if any city were to be wiped out in a swift raid. These chemicals could not be used in spray form, and large bombs could only build up concentrations in small areas. Such concentrations in small areas. Such concentrations even in a narrow street, like Wall Street, would last only twenty-five minutes and rarely reach a greater height than twenty feet. In a wide street, like Park Avenue, the gas might last ten or twelve minutes and reach a height of ten feet. In no case would killing concentration—even a sickening one—reach any great height or last for any length of time. Gas masks and a temporary retreat to the higher stories would completely defeat the purpose of a raid with such gases.

The picture would be somewhat different if the enemy chose a gas of the persistent type, of which mustard gas (dischlordiethyl sulphid) is best known and most effective. These gases do not need great concentration to become deadly. They are heavy, hard to disperse, and lie in hollows and between buildings for a long time.

Mustard gas would probably remain around New York in casualty-producing concentrations for as long as thirteen days in October temperatures. In hot July weather the time would probably be reduced to three or four days, and in very cold weather in midwinter it might be increased to twenty days. Cold, snow and rain reduce its activity. During the twenty days of cold weather, there would be periods when it would be completely inactive.

The gas mask alone would not protect against mustard gas. Its contact with the skin either in vapour or liquid form would cause injury, and were a large area of the body exposed death would result. Since it is heavy it would naturally seek all lower levels, such as cellars and subways. Great effort would be needed to eliminate it.

On the other hand, it would take enormous quantities to cover the city—so much that it is doubtful whether any enemy fleet could transport it. Small planes flying over the city could contaminate food supplies and stop traffic by spraying and bombing across Manhattan and around various railroad tunnels and bridges. This would not require many planes or many tons of gas, but neither would it cripple the activities of the city.

These considerations make it appear that the picture of large cities such as New York being wiped out in a single daring invasion by enemy planes is, to say the least, exaggerated. If we also remember that war is an organized business and not just a mad riot of uncontrolled activities we will perceive that gassing large cities is a rather silly idea. New York would never be deluged with gas, even if there were no technical obstacles to overcome. Such an operation would not have the required military value.

FINAL PROOF.

As a final proof of the absurdity of the proposed wholesale chemical saturation of humanity, let us consider the experiences of fighting units in the World War.

In the March 1918 offensive the Germans fired gas shells for three days at the Cambrai salient, dropping 150,000 gas projectiles on an area of about twenty square miles. The total casualties for the three days, according to medical reports, were 4,300 with forty-eight deaths. Since such quantities of chemicals produce only minor results, is it logical to suppose that any nation will try to flood a large city with gas from the air?

These figures from the World War may be challenged on the ground that many new gases have been developed since then Of all the new gases announced by various agencies, onlly three are actually useful under war conditions. These have been tested by the Chemical Warfare Service. None is much superior to mustard gas.

SWASTIKA IN GRAVE OF BURGUNDIAN NOBLEMAN

That the Swastika is an old Germanic emblem is shown by a spear found in the grave of a nobleman of the Burgundian tribe, dating from the time of the migration of the peoples. The spear which is now in the Lebus Museum in Muncheberg, a few miles east of Berlin, bears a swastika, and also the word 'raninga' (boar's head) in runes inlaid in silver.

Runes are the oldest Germanic writing known, and the Swastika is the first ever found in the province of Brandenburg.

LONDON TAXI IN NEWYORK

William H. Hamilton, tall banker who is tired of having his hats crushed in modern, low-built taxis with little or no headroom, bought himself a London taxicab last time he was in London and it has now arrived in New York.

The appearance of the vehicle, a 1919 model with a high body, short wheelbase, and rubber bulb horn, caused much excitement among the populace around Gramercy Park, where Mr. Hamilton tried it out.

With his wife and two friends, he went rolling around the Park, enjoying, no doubt, the uncommon sensation of watching the meter tick merrily away in shillings and pence and knowing there would be nothing to pay at the end.

Three-Hundred-Foot Leap

Speed and distance records are shattered every year in a hundred different sports as human machines and motors of human manufacture come constantly closer to perfection through practice and research. Ski-jumping has combined the prowess of human bodies and engineering ingenuity. in extending its record towards the 300-foot mark that has been set arbitrarily as perfection. The German Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games of 1936, have prepared a setting for the Fourth Olympic Winter Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen that might quite possibly be the scene of a jump that will break that charmed 300-foot mark, a jump, the length of an American football field.

On the Olympic ski-jump that has been built at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, the jumper can travel 300 feet through the air and still land on a steep angle of slide to absorb the shock of the landing. Sigmund Ruud has hung up a mark of 282 feet in Switzerland; perhaps he, or some other courageous jumper, will add that eighteen feet in the next Olympic Winter Games. The hill is good for the distance, and the distance is up to the jumper.

The Government of the United Provinces has been pleased to restore the grant of Rs. 1,000 from the current financial year 1933-34, to the Carmichael Library Association, Benares which had been stopped in the year 1931-32.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1934

TAXATION ON MATCHES TO BE REDUCED?

Schuster's Assurance To Deputation

No Prospect Of 'Brisk Business' For Profiteers

One Pice Per Box If Suggestion For Graded Taxation Is Accepted

"Chronicle" Special

We understand that as a result of a conference between the representatives of the owners of the match factories in Western India and Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, which took place at Delhi last week, the taxation on the match industry which was proposed to be imposed of Rs. 2|4 per gross boxes will be reduced on a graded scale thus bringing the price of one dozen boxes of matches to three annas or one pice a box instead of two pice a box and four to six annas for a packet of a dozen as at present.

"BRISK BUSINESS."

It will be recalled that, soon after the budget estimates of the Government of India were published in the newspapers at the end of February last, the price of the commodities affected such as cigarettes, match boxes, sugar, etc., went up high within an hour. The profiteers were out to make a brisk business out of the announcement although the taxation was not yet imposed.

Even to-day the prices of cigarettes and matches are higher than at the end of February last.

The "bidiwallas" and petty shopkeepers mulct their customers to the fullest extent while some dealers stored a large amount of match boxes taking them at the cheap price prevailing then with a view to make a huge profit after the budget is passed.

SCHUSTER'S ASSURANCE.

Sir George Schuster was, it is understood, impressed by the representations of the match factory owners and has promised to consider the question sympathetically.

The representatives of the match industry have suggested a graded taxation of Re. 1-, Rs. 1|8 and Rs. 2|- over their production ifistead of Rs 2|4 over one gross of production and if this is agreed to which it is hoped it would, the price of a box of matches will come down to one piece or three annas a dozen in a day or two, as the question of taxation of the match industry will be considered by the Assembly either on Tuesday or Wednesday.

LADY BURDON DEAD

Wife Of Auditor General In India Passes Away

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The death took place in the early hours this morning of Lady Burdon, wife of Sir Ernest Burdon Auditor General in India. She was a sister of Lady Whyte, wife of Sir Frederick Whyte the first President of the Legislative Assembly.

Lady Burdon was taken seriously ill in England last year and ever since her return to India, has been in indifferent health. Her death is mourned by a very large circle of friends in Delhi and the deepest sympathy is felt for Sir Ernest Burdon, one of the most popular officials in the Government of India.

The funeral takes place this afternoon.—A. P.

SMALL POX RAGING IN NAGPUR

NAGPUR, April 2.

Small-pox is raging in an epidemic form in Nagpur, children being affected most. Consequent upon several fatalities having taken place, the Health Officer Dr. R. L. Tuli is straining every nerve to combat the disease.

The reported death of a lady residing in Sadar bazar on account of Meningitis has caused great alarm in the locality but the Municipal authorities hold that there is no immediate danger to the health of the city.—United Press.

News has been received at Baroda of three to four cases of meningitis fever in Vijapur taluka of Melisana district.

At a recent meeting of the Harijan Sevak Sangh of Surat, a programme was chalked out to propagate the cult of removal of untouchability in the whole district.

ORDINANCE FOR COMPANIES!

No More Perpetration Of Frauds In Ceylon

COLOMBO, April 2.

The Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce is shortly to introduce a new Companies Ordinance to prevent bogue companies being set up and the perpetration of frauds.

The present Ordinance is considered to be antiquoted and it is intended to make such amendments and additions to it as to suit modern conditions and requirements.

The Executive Committee also contemplated the compulsory registration of insurance companies.

The Executive Committee further hopes to introduce legislation for the compulsory registration of Provident Societies and for the better regulation of Section Chittis which are mostly being run by Indians.—United Press.

MODEL FACTORIES FOR SOAP MAKING

Ceylon Govt. To Consider Scheme

COLOMBO, April 2.

The Standing Committee of Industries has put before the Government of Ceylon a scheme to establish model factories for (1) soap making, (2) glass manufacture, (3) crockery and (4) pencil making. The object of the model factories is to undertake the manufacture of these articles on a certain scale and be in a position to provide instruction to others as regarding their working and some of the problems connected with these manufactures.

The Government is awaiting the consideration of the Scheme till the appointment of an industrial advisor to the Ministry of Labour a vote for the recruitment of whose services has already been sanctioned by the State Council.

It is pointed out that there are a number of other industries which might be started locally with the assistance of technical advice.—United Press.

URDU POETS IN CONFERENCE

A group photograph of the Urdu poets who participated in the annual Mushaira held under the auspices of the Bazm-e-Khyal in the Town Hall from Friday to Sunday Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Srimati Krishna Nehru (Mrs. Hathisingh), were among those who were present. Srimati Sarojini Naidu gave an "At-Home" in honour of the poets on Monday.

A LITERARY GATHERING

"At Home" By Mrs. Naidu To Urdu Poets

A delightful gathering of the Urdu poets who had taken part in the "Moshaira" of the Bazm-e-Khayal, took place at Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's room at the Taj Mahal where she was "At Home" to them all. Raja Sahebb Partabgirji and Rani Sahiba, Miss Sobani, Nawab Nazir Jung Bahadur, Sardar Abdul Razzaque Khan, (Ex-Afghan Consul General), Captain Barron, Mr. Felix Wylie, Mr. Usman Sobani, Seth Ahmad Siddiq Khatri, and others, were among those present along with the poets, prominent of whom were Maulana Ahsan (President of the Moshaira), Natiq, Ahmaq, Bismil, Simab, Saghar Nizami, Mushtaq Randeri, Nuh Narwi, Nadrat, Saha, Sakha, Rana, Badr Jalali, Kaif Muradabadi, Chishti, and others.

The "Moshaira" commenced at 10-30 and continued up til 3 p.m. The poems and Ghazals of Simab, Bismil, Saghar, Nuh, Nudrat and Maulana Ahsan received continuous applause during their recitations. The poems recited were generally all of a very high order and possessed elegances beauty tradition. "The message of mother India to her sons" by Simab Akbarabadi was continuously punctuated with applause.

Light refreshments were served during the interval and a group photograph was taken at the conclusion of this happy function.

Maulana Khujandi recited two complete thanking Mrs. Naidu, the "Bulbul-e?Hind." (Nightingale of India) for her hospitality.

Before the dispersal Mrs. Naidu honoured the guests by reciting a very fine poem of her own. It was translated into Urdu by Mr. Badr Jalali to the appreciation of all. This brought the delightful function to a happy end.

REFORM AMONG MUSLIMS

A Uniform Id "Khutba"

DEHRI-ON-SONE, (By Mail).

'Id-uz-Zoha Dinner was held at Dehri on the 27th March when several speeches were delivered advocating reform and progress among the Muslims. Mr. A. Vaiyum Ansari (Secretary, Dehri Seerut Committee), said that the Seerut Movement had now undertaken to organise uniform 'Id and Friday sermons throughout India. A uniform 'Khutba' (sermon) read all over the country would not only foster a spirit of unity among Muslims but would also prove a great force for the re-construction of the house of Islam. Sermons among Muslims which used at times to be a nation-building force, Mr. Ansari continued, had degenerated into a ridiculous farce. The Imam recited some old, out-of-date stuff in Arabic which nobody including himself could understand. "If the Muslims," concluding Mr. Ansari remarked, "could only realise the immense potentiality of uniform 'khutbas' their old and cold limbs will ere long be revivified with a wave of new life and fresh vigour and enthusiasm, as it will surely prove an elixir to cure the disease they are suffering from."

Mr. Md Halim Khan, dwelt upon the uniqueness and important Islamic festivals. On the occasion of the two 'Ids and Fridays when thousands of Muslims assembled together, their local problems could be easily solved, while the Haj which could be termed as 'the All-World Muslim Congress' could be better utilised for discussing and solving international problems concerning the Islamic world. "Muslims, concluding Mr. Khan exhorted, "should not fail to take lessons from the brilliant history of their past and bring back the old glory and grandeur of Islam."

Maulvi Abdush Shakur, next, in a pinching speech scathingly denounced the present tendency of negligence and selfishness among the 'mullas' and the 'pirs' and that of irreligion and westernization among the Muslim youths.

PEASANT DONE TO DEATH IN BED

KHANDWA, April 1.

It is understood that a peasant of a village named "Adgaon Mali" near Khandwa was recently done to death by some unknown person or persons.

It appears that while the deceased was sleeping in his hut, he was attacked with an axe and had to be removed to Khandwa hospital for treatment where he died in spite of medical aid.

The culprits are still at large. (United Press.)

Khadi Exhibition At Khandwa

KHANDWA, April 1.

The Khadi exhibition and Swadeshi Bazar will be held here from the 6th to 13th April next.

The Exhibition is being located in the Gandhi Square.—(United Press

NO FORCIBLE CONVERSION

Bhopal Government's Communique

The Publicity Officer, Bhopal State writes.—

The notice of the Government of Bhopal has been drawn to statements which have appeared in a section of the British Indian Press, alleging that there have been three instances of forcible conversion in the State. These statements profess to be based on a higly stilted and misleading leaflet purporting to be a petition or memorial addressed to His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal by one Shiv Narayan Vaid; and the three instances of conversion cited therein are stated to have taken place between 1926 and 1933.

After having a careful departmental inquiry made into the above allegations, Goverment has arrived at the conclusion that the reports relating to force having been used in religious conversions are entirely baseless. Even Shiv Narayan Vaid, whose statement was recorded in the course of the inquiry, deposed to the effect that he did not mean to convey that force had been employed. All that he was prepared to state was that some petty officials had used their influence in the few religious conversions that had occurred during the last six or seven years, and when asked to give specific instances he was unable to do so. Government has also very strong reason to believe that conversions, few and far between as they indeed are, are almost invariably traceable to liaisons between men and women of humble origin.

The position of the Government with regard to religious conversions is perfectly clear. Full liberty of conscience is by law asured to every subject of His Highness. The employment of force ("criminal force", to be legally exact) for purposes of religious conversion, as for any other purpose is an ogence punishable under the Bhopal Penal Code. Government has always taken the strictest action in dealing with cases where any unlawful connection of its servants with a religious conversion has come to its knowledge and been substantiated. In the circumstances Government has every reason to be satisfied with the conditions obtaining in the State, and feels that no legitimate cause for any grievance exists.

Sugar Bill Under Fire Of Attack

New Excise Duty Is Like Killing Goose That Laid Golden Egg

EXEMPTION PLEA FOR NEW FACTORIES

NEW DELHI, April 2.

The Assembly met to-day after the Easter Recess. Mr. B. J. Glancy, Political Secretary and Mr. Sharma of the Finance Department were sworn in as members the former has come to help the Home Member to pilot the Indian States Protection Bill.

Sir Joseph Bhore presented the Slect Committee's report on the Textile Protection Bill along with a large number of dissenting minutes, most of which were far more voluminous than Committee's report. The report explains that the changes have already been published in the press, while the minutes raise questions of policy more than attack the details of the Bill.

The House resumed discussion on the Sugar Excise Duty Bill.

Mr. Hariraj Swarup himself a sugar manufacturer. asked the House to throw out the Bill, and expressed surprise that Sir George Schuster made no reference to the fact that the Provincial Councils had unanimously condemned the Sugar Excise Duty.

The debate on Sir George Schuster's motion for referring to a select committee the Sugar Excise Duty Bill, continued to-day, after three days recess during which the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce had expressed its opinion disapproving of the bill.

SUGAR FACTORIES DIVIDENDS.

Mr. Hariraj Swarup, continuing, referred to the dividends given by the sugar factories, said, that several of the factories were not doing at all well for a number of years. and it was only during the last two or three years that the Belapur Sugar Factory had been making profits of 20 to 30 per cent. Dealing with the cost of production, he remarked that the total cost of manufacture per maund of white sugar, was rupee seven and one anna. (Rupees four and eight annas representing the value of the cane and other charges like crushing; labour etc. rupees two and nine annas). He affirmed that the factory-owners were paying a reasonable price of six annas per maund, to the growers, whereas they could not obtain more than one and a half annas per maund if the cane was turned into gur.

From personal knowledge, he had found that the grower was more willing to dsell cane to the factories than to those who manufactured gur. This was further borne out by the fact that within a radius of five to six miles of the sugar factories, no gur factories existed.

TAX PAYER'S LOSS OF RS. 10 CRORES.

Referring to the loss of a sum of ten crores to the tax-payer from the Sugar Import Duty. Mr. Hariraj Swarup emphasised the fact that more than six crores went to the grower, and after allowing a certain portion for railway freight and other taxes which went to the Government. the industry hardly got more than ten per cent.

With so many handicaps and difficulties, the Government ought to be satisfied with the degree of efficiency and progress attained in such a highly technical industry within such a short period. He feared that the margin with which they worked would be narrowed down by a rupee if the duty was imposed.

He also emphasised that as a result of the duty, the working season of the factories would commence late in December instead of November with the result that the grower would be compelled to convert more of his cane into gur with consequent reduction in the price of the cane.

Mr. Morgan said that Sir George Schuster's facts and figures were rather misleading. The Finance Member had said that the Belapur shares of two rupees were not saleable but were later sold at 284 rupees. This was not borne out by facts and it would have been fair if more details had been given before it was stated on the floor of the House.

DUTY COULD BE REDUCED.

Continuing Mr. Morgan feared that the excise duty would hit some factories, and thought that the duty could be reduced. He estimated that from the import duty for the financial year, Government could obtain four crores as against the official estimate of two crores. As for Khandsari sugar, he did not support exemption from this duty, and in fact he wanted all factories which produced sugar to come under the operation of the law. In his opinion, the excise duty should be utilised for better production of cane as urged by Dr. Gokulchand Narang at the Simla Sugar Conference.

KILLING GOOSE LAYING GOLDEN EGG.

Bhai Parmanand strongly opposed the duty, and said that the Government's policy was one of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

The policy of protection had just helped some of the factories to make some profits. and the Finance Member suddenly grew nervous at their success and wanted to check the growth of the infant industry. In Java, sugar manufacturers had been earning huge profits for so many decades.

WILL THERE BE EXCISE DUTY.

He asked if their Government thought of imposing an excise duty. It only showed that they should have a National Government to understand the requirements of industries. Could a similar duty be imposed in a country like Japan whose Government had encouraged textile and other industries with subsidies and reduced steamer and railway freights. He pointed out that Germany recently gave a subsidy to its beetroot sugar industry, and this sugar came into India in large quantities. No country in the world could live on agriculture alone, particularly when the population was enormously growing.

Mr. B. Das, opposing the Bill, emphasised that out of 18 crores invested in the industry at least 13 crores were spent on machinery Government had already realised a crore and a half as the import duty on machinery. He asked what was the justification for imposing the excise duty. He contended that the Tariff Board had recommended that after reduction of the price of cane, the margin should be four rupees seven annas, but now it hardly worked to Rs. 2/7/6.

After referring to the fact that three largest producers of sugar crop, namely, the Punjab, U.P. and Bihar had passed resolutions in their respective Councils, protesting against the Bill, Mr. Das ex-

(Continued on Page 3).

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